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THE STORY OF THE

91ST DIVISION

General John J. Pershing leaving P. C. dugout with Major General Johnston after a conference, day before the Argonne offensive.

THE STORY OF THE 91ST DIVISION

SAN FRANCISCO
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TO

THOSE WHO MADE

THE SUPREME SACRIFICE

THAT OTHERS MIGHT LIVE

AND ENJOY

THE BLESSINGS OF LIBERTY

THIS VOLUME IS

REVERENTLY DEDICATED

BY

THE OFFICERS AND MEN

OF THE

91ST DIVISION

FOREWORD

THE 91st Division has been singularly fortunate. It was among the first to be formed in America; it was sent to France in time to be one of the units composing the First American Army, and, as such, was held in reserve at Saint-Mihiel and took part in the battle of the Meuse-Argonne.

While with the Group of Armies in Flanders it participated in the Ypres-Lys offensive; the armistice found the Division still in the front line approaching Brussels.

There were many fine divisions which never had the opportunity of getting into action. It is the realization of this that makes us appreciate the good fortune that was ours.

We hope that we can justly feel that we gave all and the best that was in us, while we appreciate that troops which served in the Service of Supply contributed as much to the success of the American Expeditionary Forces as did the troops in the Zone of the Advance.

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THE STORY OF THE

91ST DIVISION

CHAPTER I

ORGANIZATION — DEPARTURE FROM CAMP LEWIS — ARRIVAL OVERSEAS — TRAINING AT MONTIGNY-LE-ROI — RESERVE DIVISION IN REDUCTION OF ST.-MIHIEL SALIENT

IN EIGHT great Western States, the young men of military age chosen to represent their respective communities in the first five per cent of the selective draft entrained on September 5, 1917, for Camp Lewis, Washington. They constituted the nucleus of the 91st Division of the National Army.

Before noon of that memorable September day, contingents of embryo soldiers had reported at Camp Lewis from points in Oregon and Washington. Awaiting their coming were officers of the Regular Army and Reserve Corps, the latter fresh from the training camps.

To Major General H. A. Greene was delegated the task of forming the 91st Division. He had at his disposal the best of the young manhood of the West. Officers and men set themselves to the task ahead of them with unbounded enthusiasm. Almost from the outset, the 91st was popularly and affectionately referred to as the "Wild West Division."

As Chief of Staff, General Greene had Lieut. Colonel, now Colonel, H. J. Brees. Major F. W. Manley was Division Adjutant. Major F. W. Clark held the position of Assistant Chief of Staff. With these officers comprising his immediate official family, General Greene took up the work of organizing an infantry division.

Regimental, battalion and company commanders were selected, a division headquarters staff, officers and enlisted personnel organized, skeleton companies were formed, and, with the selective draft men drilling in the civilian clothes in which

they had come garbed from office and field, farm and city streets, the 91st entered into its formative period.

Four infantry regiments were to be made; three regiments of field artillery whipped into shape; trains for a division organized; two companies of military police trained; three machine gun battalions formed; an engineer regiment and a signal corps battalion made into efficient bodies; medical department and ambulance units established, and a hundred and one other preparatory steps taken, with the end in view of making from the material provided by the selective service laws a division destined to engage in battle with honor to itself and the States from which it drew its men.

The two infantry brigades of the Division were designated the 181st and the 182nd. Brigadier General Henry B. Styer commanded the 181st, comprising the 361st and 362nd Infantry Regiments and 347th Machine Gun Battalion; Brigadier General Frederick S. Foltz commanded the 182nd Brigade, comprising the 363rd and 364th Infantry Regiments and 348th Machine Gun Battalion. Colonel Henry C. Jewett organized an engineer regiment to be known as the 316th Engineers. Colonel M. E. Saville was given command of the 316th Trains and Military Police. As Division Surgeon, Colonel Peter C. Field directed the formation of the Division sanitary units.

The three artillery regiments were the 346th, 347th and 348th, and, with the 316th Trench Mortar Battery, constituted the 166th Field Artillery Brigade, under Brigadier General Edward Burr. The machine gun battalions were numbered the 346th, 347th and 348th, and were commanded respectively by Major, now Colonel, Francis C. Endicott, 1st Infantry; Major, now Lieut. Colonel, Arthur W. Hanson; and Major, now Lieut. Colonel, T. N. Gimperling. Major Endicott was Division Machine Gun Officer. The 316th Field Signal Battalion was organized by Major, now Lieut. Colonel, C. L. Wyman, as Division Signal Officer.

At first, the flow of men was turned directly into the various skeleton organizations; later the increasing flood was directed into the 166th Depot Brigade, from which, as demands required, men were drawn to fill up the various units.

In December, 1917, the first heavy levy was made upon the 91st by the War Department. Several thousand men were

drawn from the Division and sent East as replacement troops. Several times thereafter the Division was called upon to furnish trained soldiers. However, the original foundation of the 91st remained, and when the Division entered its first battle in France it included the officers and men who made up the skeleton organization of the 91st during those days back in September, October and November, 1917.

The States which gave up their best to the 91st are California, Washington, Oregon, Nevada, Utah, Idaho, Montana and Wyoming, and the Territory of Alaska. The 361st Regiment was composed largely of Oregon and Washington men. The spirit of Montana dominated in the 362nd. The 363rd and 364th were claimed by California because of the large number of sons of the Golden State in those two organizations.

On November 24, 1917, General Greene and the Chief of Staff left Camp Lewis for France to study the actual conditions with which the Division would be called upon to cope. Brigadier General J. A. Irons became Commanding General of the 91st in the absence of General Greene. He served as such for a short time only, being relieved from duty with the Division and transferred to Camp Greene, N. C. Brigadier General Frederick S. Foltz succeeded him, having command of the Division until the return of General Greene in March, 1918.

Meanwhile, General Greene had been organizing his staff with a view of its permanency. Lieut. Colonel, now Colonel, Frederick W. Coleman, then Division Quartermaster, was placed in charge of administration, later to be made Assistant Chief of Staff (G-1) of the Division. Lieut. Colonel, now Colonel, L. C. Bennett succeeded Colonel Coleman as Quartermaster. Captain, now Lieut. Colonel, Thomas A. Driscoll was appointed in charge of Divisional Intelligence, later to become Assistant Chief of Staff (G-2). As constituted when it left Camp Lewis for overseas, the Staff was composed of: Chief of Staff, Colonel H. J. Brees; Administration, Colonel Frederick W. Coleman; Operations, Major, now Lieut. Colonel, Clark Lynn, G. S.; Intelligence Officer, Captain, now Lieut. Colonel, Thomas A. Driscoll; Adjutant, Major F. W. Manley; Division Quartermaster, Lieut. Colonel L. C. Bennett; Ordnance Officer, Lieut. Colonel George Herring; Division Signal Officer, Major

C. L. Wyman; Division Surgeon, Lieut. Colonel Peter C. Field; Division Inspector, Major A. D. Cummings.

Brigadier General J. B. McDonald succeeded Brigadier General Styer as commander of the 181st Brigade on May 6, 1918. On the eve of the departure of the Division, General Greene was relieved and ordered to the Philippine Islands, and the 91st went overseas with Brigadier General Foltz as Commanding General.

The expiration of ten months of intensive training found the 91st preparing for the long-anticipated journey overseas. Orders were being issued almost daily, dealing with the countless details involved in the transportation of the Division and the vast quantities of material across the continent and thence across the Atlantic to the shores of France.

Late in June the troops began entraining. On June 19 the advance part left Camp Lewis. General Foltz and staff and the Headquarters Troop and Detachment entrained on June 21, and the remainder of the Division followed as rapidly as possible.

On their trip across the continent, the soldiers from the Far West had an excellent opportunity to acquaint themselves with the patriotic unity which ultimately was to bring about the defeat of Germany. After witnessing demonstrations from coast to coast, the men of the 91st felt that they were backed by an undivided nation. The motherly gray-haired old woman standing in front of her little cottage on the broad prairie of Montana, alternately waving a flag and brushing away the tears she could not restrain, contributed as much to this feeling as did the impromptu receptions tendered the men in the great cities through which they passed.

The journey also gave many citizens, especially in the East, a better conception of the high quality of manhood the West was contributing to the United States Army.

The 3rd Battalion of the 363rd Infantry Regiment, commanded by Major, now Colonel, J. B. Woolnough, traveled through Canada en route to Camp Merritt, N. J. Everywhere it was greeted with wild enthusiasm.

Approximately six days were required for the troop trains to reach their destination. Practically all of the Division arrived in Camp Merritt between June 24 and June 30. The train

carrying the staff and Headquarters Troop and Detachment arrived at midnight on the 26th. The morning of the 27th, the Commanding General embarked on a transport for France.

The Division remained at Camp Merritt until July 5. The men were given complete new outfits, from steel helmets to two new pairs of hobnailed trench shoes. Most of the time in Camp Merritt was devoted to outfitting the men and giving them their final physical inspections. Officers and men alike submitted to these examinations and any man found unfit was compelled to remain behind.

On the morning of the 6th of July the men were aroused earlier than usual. An early start was desired for the ferry which was to carry them to the docks where the ships were awaiting their complement of fighting men. One or two giant liners slid out from their docks during the day and started on the perilous voyage. These were vessels which depended on their speed instead of destroyers to protect them from submarines lying in wait.

When the convoy put to sea the following morning it was accompanied by a formidable escort. Airplanes and dirigibles preceded the troopships, scanning the sea for miles for the enemy under-water craft then operating along the American coast. A number of cruisers and torpedo-boat destroyers added further to the security of the convoy. And mounted on each troopship were naval pieces of medium caliber, manned by American and British naval gunners.

Due to the emergency, it was necessary to crowd soldiers into every available foot of space on the transports. This did not contribute in the least to the comfort of the men, but everyone understood the reasons for such conditions and made the best of it.

It required twelve days for the convoy to cross the Atlantic, owing to the circuitous and zigzag course taken to baffle the submarines. After leaving the American coast the transports were convoyed by the cruiser *San Diego,* formerly flagship of the Pacific Fleet. The *San Diego* turned back on July 15. She did not, however, reach the United States, as she sank off Fire Island Light, near New York, following an explosion, attributed at the time to a mine or a torpedo.

Twelve British destroyers met the transports on July 16 and

undertook the task of convoying them into Liverpool and Glasgow. As the convoy entered the Irish Sea, the destroyers were augmented by British dirigibles and hydroplanes and submarine chasers. The dangerous passage through these waters was safely made.

Anchor was dropped at 6 o'clock in the evening of July 17 off the Liverpool docks. Thousands of civilians cheered as each ship made its way to its berth, while several of the Division's military bands played popular airs. Not all the transports in the original convoy docked at Liverpool, some putting in at Glasgow, Scotland, one going to Southampton and others proceeding direct to La Havre, France.

The men who landed at British ports went to English rest camps. In both Scotland and England the Americans were warmly received. The so-called rest camps were not what the men of the 91st anticipated after their long sea voyage. Here the soldiers discovered the true significance of the relentless submarine warfare the Germans had been waging in so far as it pertained to foodstuffs.

The trip across Scotland and England by rail to points of embarkation was one which the men of the Division will long remember.

At Southampton the men were embarked on channel boats for La Havre, France. It required ten hours to make the passage across the English Channel, which was infested with enemy submarines and mines. The trip was uneventful. This American contingent set foot on French soil for the first time on the morning of July 23. Several transports carrying men of the 91st had preceded the majority of the Division, however, by some days, landing the men at other French ports.

Pleasant weather and plenty of good food made the stop at La Havre rest camp appreciated. Several days were spent here while the men recuperated from their month's journey. The last few days of July saw them entraining for the interior of France. This leg of the journey was made in the small "side-door Pullmans" known to every Allied soldier who has been in France as 8 : 40 trains. The box cars were stenciled "40 Hommes—8 Chevaux." It was never anticipated the military authorities would have to crowd forty huskies of the 91st into them. By reducing the number assigned to each car to

about thirty-five it was possible to pack them in. Two nights and a day gave the men all the "chevauxing" they desired for a long time to come.

By the first day of August the Division was settled in its training area in the Department of Haute Marne. Divisional Headquarters was established at Montigny-le-Roi. The units were billeted in the surrounding villages. The nature of the terrain could not be surpassed for training troops in the open warfare in which they were to participate later. Excellent weather was also a big factor in whipping the men into the best possible physical condition.

The entire month of August was passed in this area while the Division received its final training. Incessant drilling, long marches and frequent exercises were the schedule for the entire Division. These were continued until the critical umpires from the Sixth Corps pronounced the Division competent for the big task for which it had been preparing during the past year.

On August 29 Major General William H. Johnston came to the Division as its commanding general. Brigadier General Foltz returned to command of the 182nd Infantry Brigade. On September 7 the Division left the training area for "the front."

From Montigny-le-Roi and vicinity the Division moved to the vicinity of Gondrecourt; Post of Command, known in the Army as P. C., being established at the latter place. The Division was assigned as part of the reserve of the First American Army in the contemplated reduction of the St.-Mihiel salient, which opened five days later. The 91st proceeded by marching from Gondrecourt to the vicinity of Void, Pagny-sur-Meuse and Sorcy-sur-Meuse, and P. C. was established in Sorcy on September 11. Three days, September 11-13, were spent here, the Division being ready to support the Fourth American Corps or the Second French Colonial Corps. When the success of the drive from the south was determined, the Division was moved by truck train during the night to the Vavincourt area, west of St.-Mihiel, passing to command of Major General Hirschauer, Second French Army. At the end of three days the St.-Mihiel salient had been obliterated from the war maps and there was no further need for holding the Division in reserve. The Division Headquarters moved from Vavincourt to Autrecourt on September 17, under orders from the Second French Army,

placing it under Major General Garvier Duplessix, Ninth French Corps.

While in Autrecourt the staff was acquainted with the big task ahead—the smash through the Meuse-Argonne—and learned definitely that the 91st would go over the top in the coming drive. On the 19th, P. C. was moved from Autrecourt to Vraincourt, having been assigned to the Fifth Army Corps, Major General George H. Cameron, U. S. A., then six miles from the front line held by the French. The troops were moved by night marches with great secrecy until all were safely bivouacked in the wooded section of the Fôret de Hesse surrounding Côte 290, Bertrame Farm. P. C. was advanced to Côte 290 on September 20, the administrative staff remaining at Vraincourt.

In order to foster the surprise element it was necessary to maintain the movement of troops as guardedly as possible. Whenever aircraft appeared overhead bugles sounded the alarm and cover was taken. The staff was located in dugouts on the southern slope of the hill.

During this period, under orders of General Cameron, the French continued to hold the front-line trenches, it being considered inadvisable for the Americans to take them over until the night before the attack was to be launched. Whenever it became necessary to send officers and men of the 91st into the line to acquaint them with the terrain over which they were shortly to battle, the Americans were garbed in the helmets and overcoats of the French. All brigade and regimental commanders were directed by General Johnston to make such reconnaissance.

Hostile artillery action was limited to the usual harassing fire, with the exception of two occasions when the sectors of the 35th Division and 79th Division were raided by strong German patrols. A barrage was thrown over to cover the raid, and several men of the 91st were wounded during the raid against the 35th Division. Despite the great efforts to veil the movement of the Americans into the sector, the unusually heavy traffic involved in moving up artillery, munitions and supplies caused the Germans to become nervous. Sensing danger, they made the raids mentioned, to obtain information.

On September 24 orders were issued and the last prepara-

Picture taken in "No-man's land," showing havoc wrought by the American barrage. Taken in Bois de Cheppy, two kilometers east of Vauquois Mountain.

Another machine gun strong point which was damaged by the artillery on the night of September 26, 1918. Taken 100 meters northwest of Pont des 4 Enfants.

tions made for going into the line. Occasional showers to which the men had been exposed while held in the woods had not dampened their ardor. On the 25th the last orders were issued, designating September 26 as "D" day and 5:30 as "H" hour. Troops moved after dark from bivouacs in the woods to positions from which to "jump off" at "H" hour next morning. Few slept that night.

That afternoon General John J. Pershing, Commander-in-Chief of the American Expeditionary Forces and personally commanding the First American Army, visited the P. C. at Côte 290. He asked Major General Johnston to express his confidence that officers and men of the 91st would do their duty. This fact was made known to the Division late that day in the memorandum issued by the Division Commander and read to all troops before they marched to their attack positions. It pleased officers and men to know that the C.-in-C. was with them at the front and not merely dictating orders from some headquarters far in rear.

CHAPTER II

MOVING TOWARDS BATTLE AREA — FORMER ACTIONS IN MEUSE-ARGONNE OFFENSIVE — THE TERRAIN — HOSTILE UNITS FACING THE 91ST DIVISION — PREPARATION FOR ATTACK

THE events which led up to the Meuse-Argonne offensive must be briefly recounted, in order that the reader may appreciate the importance of the action itself, the difficulties of the terrain, and the rôle that the district played in the earlier part of the war.

The St.-Mihiel sailent had been reduced September 12-13, and the staff at Chaumont was taking up the task of launching the attack in the Meuse-Argonne, which had been planned long before by General Pershing as the proper strategic move to terminate the war.

It is necessary, first of all, to call attention to the vital relationship of this operation to the later retirement of the German Army. The withdrawal, when required, of the German forces was to be a vast pivoting movement based on Metz, having as its object a very considerable shortening of the front. It depended above all else for its success upon the holding of the pivot, and of the line in the vicinity of the pivot. Further, the railroad line skirting the Argonne to the north, through Montmedy and Sedan, represented nearly one-half of the supply and troop-moving power of the German line of communications. Never during the war had an essential German line been so seriously threatened; and its threatened severance was the controlling cause of the retirement and request for an armistice.

The front assigned for the American advance extended from the Argonne on the west to the Meuse on the east, a stretch of some eighteen miles. The country lying between these limits is hilly and broken, and a large part of it is heavily

wooded. It may roughly be divided into three parts: On the west the great Argonne Forest; then the open valley of the Aire, a tributary of the Aisne, which, at this point, runs nearly parallel to it; lastly the strip of country between the Aire and the Meuse, approximately equal in width to the other two. This section contains many large and thick woods, interspersed with small open valleys and rolling uplands. The Hill of Montfaucon, topped by the town of the same name, is the highest point in the region and commands views over the entire district.

Since the very beginning of the war this stretch of country had been the scene of hard fighting. During the original German drive in August, 1914, the French were obliged to fall back down the Meuse and the Aire, Montfaucon was bombarded and taken, the enemy passed by Verdun and struck south. After their defeat on the Marne the Germans succeeded in checking their pursuers on a line from the Aisne to a little north of Verdun, and the long period of trench warfare opened with the two armies facing each other along it. During these early days the Argonne Forest itself had seen little or no fighting, but when the "dig-in" commenced, the French, seeking every opportunity to pry their opponents loose from their new positions, attempted to advance through the forest and turn the flank of the Germans before Verdun. This move precipitated a series of battles in the Argonne Forest, which lasted during the whole of the autumn of 1914 and most of the winter of 1915; they flared up again in June and July, 1915. Although the net result in ground lost and won was small, these hand-to-hand battles in the ravines, underbrush and tangled trenches of the Argonne were not surpassed during the whole war for intensity of fighting.

Another much-disputed bit of ground was the Hill of Vauquois, lying between the Argonne Forest and the Bois de Cheppy. This hill, commanding as it did the valleys of the Aire and the Buanthe, was the scene of bitter struggles during the period of trench warfare. The little village on its summit early became a mere heap of bricks, captured, lost and recaptured first by one side, then by the other; finally, a series of mining operations blew it away and left the top of the hill a waste of craters and shell holes, an utterly barren No-man's-land with the opposing trenches and wire straggling across its sides.

Ferocious and deadly as had been the fighting in the Argonne and about the summit of Vauquois, it is rendered almost insignificant in comparison with the battles which took place in 1916 a little farther to the east during the great German attack on Verdun. Checked at the end of February in his attempts to break the French line east of the Meuse, the Crown Prince turned his attention to the west bank, and on March 14 opened his series of historic assaults against the "Mort Homme" and Hill 304. These attacks quickly spread to the west, the Bois de Avocourt was taken by means of a tremendous concentration of flame-throwers and the towns of Esnes and Avocourt were pounded to ruins by continuous shelling. Pressed back at first by sheer weight of men and metal, the French doggedly held fast in the Fôret de Hesse and across the slopes of 304 and the "Mort Homme." The German troops, watched by the Crown Prince from his observatory on Montfaucon, made less and less progress as the days went by. Finally, utterly worn out, and with no fresh divisions available to follow them into the slaughter, they came to a halt, dug in, and a new line was established. In the autumn of 1916, Nivelle and Mangin, by their famous surprise attack, overwhelmed the new army positions, captured thousands of prisoners, and drove the Boche back to and beyond the line that he had occupied before the great offensive. From this time on, the Argonne and Verdun sectors were the scene of routine trench warfare, with continual local attacks and counter-attacks, raids, sapping, mining, shelling and gassing.

Such, very briefly, is the history of the Meuse-Argonne, where, during the middle of September, the American troops began to gather for their supreme effort. The 91st Division, as yet untested, but primed by the long months of training and eager to go forward, came in with the others and was placed in bivouac in the Fôret de Hesse. A few days later, September 21, came orders from the Fifth Corps, and the Division learned that on "D" day at "H" hour it was to attack almost due north between Avocourt and Vauquois, through the tangled Bois de Cheppy and on across the broken country beyond.

The Fôret de Hesse, in which the 91st took up its position for the attack, and the Bois de Cheppy, through which it passed on the first day, are easterly extensions of the Fôret d'Argonne

and, like it, are thick, heavily underbrushed and cut by numerous ravines. The district is wild, sparsely populated and poorly provided with roads. The French and German lines were separated by the narrow valley of the Buanthe. To the south of the Buanthe the French held the heights of Mont des Allieux and Cigalerie Butte, which gave excellent observation across and along No-man's-land. The Germans, on the other hand, were in position on the north half of Vauquois Hill and commanded from there to clear view down the whole front of our sector. Both sides were, however, protected by the heavy woods in which their front lines were located and correspondingly handicapped in their observation of one another's trenches.

In spite of this, airplane photographs and the statements of prisoners showed the main German defenses in this sector to be composed of four lines. The first position consisted of a double line of trenches and wire, running along the south edge of the Bois de Cheppy on the high ground just north of the Buanthe creek. Between two and three kilometers farther north were the trenches, wire and dugouts of the "Hagen Stellung," considered by the Germans as an intermediate or first withdrawal position. In the 91st's zone this line followed the north edge of a narrow, flat-bottomed gully, called the Ravin de Lai Fuon, which could be thoroughly swept from the machine gun emplacements of the "Hagen" trenches. A little farther to the west, and on high ground, the formidable "Trenchée de la Salamandre," a continuation of the "Hagen Stellung," dominated the entire ravine of the Chambronne from the Bois de Chehemin to the valley of the Aire. This group of trenches and the small, strongly organized woods in its vicinity constituted a position of the greatest strength.

The second main position, known as the "Volker Stellung," lay along a high ridge nearly four kilometers to the north. To the east of the 91st sector it encircled the fortress of Montfaucon and town of Ivoiry; within our zone of action it protected the towns of Epinonville and Eclisfontaine. Its trenches, wire and machine gun emplacements alone gave it great strength, but its principal value lay in the fact that it dominated broad stretches of rolling, open country and offered clear fields of fire down long, bare ravines. A further element of power was the presence, close behind the line, of a group of

small woods—Les Epinettes Bois, Les Bouleaux Bois, Bois de Baulny and Bois de Cierges. These gave admirable cover for artillery, for the massing of counter-attack troops and for centers of resistance in case of a break-through in the trench line itself.

The fourth and last organized position, the "Kriemhilde Stellung," was five to seven kilometers to the north. This line was begun in October, 1917, and, while it was not entirely finished at the time of our attack, it had been thoroughly wired; and like all German rear positions, possessed very great natural advantages. Aside from the above four main lines the entire country had been most completely equipped with subsidiary defenses in the form of minor lines and switch trenches, organized woods and fortified farms, as well as isolated machine gun positions and nests so sited as to rake and cross-rake all available approaches to the major positions. To accompany these physical barriers the enemy had developed a remarkably efficient system of ground observation posts, connected by wire with all his battery and most of his machine gun emplacements; he was furthermore provided with balloon and aviation services, which, from the point of view of observation and liaison, left very little to be desired. Add to these things the broken nature of the country, the thickness of woods, the lack of roads, and it can be appreciated how great a task confronted the attacker.

The sector assigned to the 91st Division ran almost exactly up the dividing line between the army group of the German Crown Prince to the west and the army group of General von Gallwitz to the east. On either side of this boundary lay a German divisional sector; the eastern one extending from about the south tip of Cheppy Wood east to Malancourt, and the western taking in the west half of Cheppy Wood, the valley of the Aire and the eastern border of the Forest of Argonne. These two sectors, which lay opposite the 91st Division front, had originally been held by the 53rd and 37th German Divisions. The 37th was relieved by the 117th Division during the night of September 12-13; on the 16th the 53rd sector was taken over by the 1st Guard Division. These facts were not discovered until the early morning of September 22, when, during a raid on the 79th Division, Fifth American Corps, a member of the attacking party blundered into the

French trenches east of Avacourt. This man proved to belong to the 157th Regiment of the 117th Division. From him it was also learned that on the right of his regiment lay the 1st Guards, a unit whose presence had been suspected ever since the finding, in No-man's-land, on September 20 of the dead body of a second lieutenant of that division. This information indicated strongly that we should meet these two divisions on "D" day, for it seemed very unlikely that units which had come into line so recently would be themselves relieved prior to our attack. Our interest in them, their past history and their fighting qualities became, therefore, a very lively one.

The 117th was rated as the best of the second-class divisions in the German Army. It had been raised in the second year of the war, had fought with credit in the successful Carpathian campaign on the eastern front and had particularly distinguished itself in Italy in October, 1917. During the spring offensives of 1918, the 117th was repeatedly used as a shock unit and each time acquitted itself well. In the British attack of August on the Somme the division had heavy losses, and was withdrawn to Sedan, where it rested and received replacements. Its morale, according to all available information, was excellent.

The 1st Prussian Guard Division, as its name implies, belonged to the élite of the German Army. It had come from Russia late in 1917 and had spent the whole winter in a long course of training in open warfare. During the great spring attack it was engaged a number of times, always very successfully. One of its best efforts was its crossing of the Marne in the face of stubborn resistance by the French. All authorities ranked it as one of the best of the first-class shock divisions.

While the American staff was carefully checking up the roster of enemy divisions in line and in reserve and was perfecting the details of its own attack, the Germans were likewise busy preparing for defense and attempting to gain some inkling as to the direction and force of the blow which they felt was impending. After the St.-Mihiel attack the Boche, expecting a further drive on the stronghold of Metz, gathered near that place a number of divisions to assure its defense. Nothing happened there, but enemy planes flying by night far behind our lines reported an entirely abnormal traffic in the vicinity of Verdun. An attack directly east of the Meuse was foreseen

and planned for, but no efforts were spared by the commanders between the Meuse and the Aisne to feel out the Allied line and attempt to gain information as to what was going on along their particular front. As proof of this we have the statement of the man of the 117th, who said that ever since coming into line his regiment had been sending out nightly patrols for the purpose of capturing prisoners in No-man's-land; that these patrols had failed; and that the unsuccessful raid of September 22, in which he was captured, had been launched to discover who lay behind the Allied wire.

So, on September 23, the enemy were still drawing their deductions from what they could see and hear from their own trenches. The summary of information of the 1st Guard Division of September 23 says that brown uniforms had been seen opposite their front and that the presence of Americans was to be suspected. The same document, speaking of the 22nd and the night of 22nd-23rd, says: "During the daytime only circulation far in the rear could be observed, but at night great activity reigned along our front. The noise of narrow-gauge railways, motor trucks, the unloading of heavy material, loud cries, sirens and claxons could be heard through the whole night." As a result of this information the resting battalions of the 3d Guard Regiment were brought up to points south of the Very-Montfaucon line.

On September 24 the idea that our blow would be farther to the east still held. This is proved by the following order of the 1st Guard Regiment of that date:

VERY URGENT

> A strong enemy attack in the direction of Metz is expected tomorrow, September 25. The attack may extend to our front; consequently, patrols should be send out in the covering zone. Wherever possible these patrols should be equipped with sirens with which to alarm the troops in support; we must look for a surprise attack.
>
> (Signed) EULENBERG.

The ruins of the town of Avocourt.

Cross roads used as Division P. C. by 91st Division from September 26 to September 28, 1918. This is about one-half kilometer southeast of Very.

On September 25, however, the attack did not come. Some definite information as to the extent, the direction and force of the impending blow must have reached the headquarters of the various German divisions in the Argonne during the early morning of the 25th, for from that time until the actual launching of our attack twenty-four hours later there was issued a flood of orders, messages and directions, all evidently designed to prepare the sector for a much greater and more deadly shock than had been previously foreseen. Some of these fell into our hands; others we can guess from the conditions we found when we entered the German lines; of still others we were told by prisoners.

The gist of them was that the front line should be abandoned, that the "Hagen Stellung," or intermediate position, should become the first line of resistance, and that the artillery should be disposed in greater depth and so placed as to form the backbone of the defense of the "Volker Stellung." These dispositions, however, were ordered so late that our attack struck the enemy in process of carrying them out; the "Hagen Stellung" was not thoroughly manned, the roads to the rear were crowded with traffic; and, worst of all, the artillery was not soon enough in place to lend any effective support to the infantry before the afternoon of the 27th. One further point must be noted, namely, that the Germans did not expect the attack to pass through the dense Bois de Cheppy and had therefore concentrated their attention on the defense of the open country of the Aire Valley and the northeastwardly running Ruisseau de Chambronne. These things will help the reader to understand some of the events which happened during the next few days.

The 91st, as it has been said above, came into the Fôret de Hesse on the night of September 19-20. The P. C. was established in some French dugouts on the south slope of Hill 290, and the troops were biouacked in the woods a short distance behind the front trenches. These so-called trenches were not continuous, had been abandoned as trenches, and many of them were full of coils of wire, rendering them an obstacle rather than a line of protection from fire. The 91st Division, from September 20 to 25, occupied not only the sector from which it was to attack, but also half of the sector from which the 37th Division, after arrival, was to attack on the

right of the 91st. A regiment of French infantry occupied the line of surveillance, which consisted of a broken line of dugouts hundreds of yards apart, with small combat groups between the dugouts. It also included observation posts occupied each by one company of French infantry, one at La Cigalerie Butte, on the western edge of the 91st Division zone, and the other on the Côte le Hermont, which was within the sector later occupied by the 37th Division. From each of these observation posts, which were on elevations above the timber line, could be seen the area from which the Fifth Corps and a part of the First Corps were to attack. Uniformed as French, the Division Commander and Brigade and Regimental Commanders studied the ground over which they were to attack from these observation posts for two or three days before the attack was made. In order to conceal the fact that many American divisions were forming up in the woods north of the Verdun-Clermont highway, American troops were required to remain on the line of resistance about 800 meters south of the line of surveillance occupied by the French. Strict orders were issued to keep everyone under cover during the daytime, in order not to reveal their presence to the occasional hostile airplanes that slipped over the lines.

Under the command of the 91st Division were French artillery units prepared to lay down barrages in case of raids by the Germans. These French artillery units were relieved gradually during the nights of September 20-25, and other heavy French artillery units were moved up to positions in the woods to participate in the bombardment.

Considerable equipment, including machine gun carts and additional draft animals, was issued to the Division in Fôret de Hesse. One hundred company officers who had been attending a corps school at Gondrecourt joined the Division on September 24 in time to participate in the attack. Orders from the First Army and Fifth Army Corps forbade more than one vehicle being seen on any road at any time by daylight, and not more than a squad of men was permitted to move along the road or out of the woods at any time during the day. As the Division railhead was at Froidos, south of the Verdun-Clermont highway, all supplies, including rations and forage,

were forwarded at night by truck and wagon, and noise as far as possible avoided.

During our march forward we had passed column after column of troops of other divisions and interminable truck trains had rumbled all night through every billeting town that we occupied. And now, hidden in the Fôret de Hesse, we began to be surrounded by an ever-thickening concentration of artillery, long-range rifles, stumpy howitzers, battery after battery of smaller guns. They came in night after night, and by daybreak each new increment had melted out of sight in the woods and high roadside hedges, or had disappeared under camouflage in the open. It seemed as if all the guns in France were gathered together in the crowded forest.

On September 23 arrived the order from Fifth Corps Headquarters, dated September 21. It said in part: "The First American Army attacks from the Meuse to La Hazaree; Fifth Army Corps attacks at 'H' hour on 'D' day on the front Malancourt (Incl.)—Vauquois (Excl). The advance will be pushed by all divisions with the greatest vigor." The same order announced that the Fourth French Army covered the left of the American Army and that the Second French Army held the Verdun sector, covering the right flank of the American Army. It also announced that the Third Army Corps (U. S.) on the right "attacks from the Meuse (exclusive) to Malancourt (exclusive), protecting the right of the American Army and assisting the advance of the Fifth Army Corps, later advancing in conjunction with the Fifth Army Corps." It announced also that "The First Army Corps on the left assists the advance of the Fifth Army Corps, by cutting off hostile artillery fire, and observation from the eastern edge of the Fôret d'Argonne. It clears up the Forest of Argonne, and advances to the American Army objective in conjunction with the Fifth Army Corps." In other words, the Third Army Corps was to swing as a gate, pivoting with its right flank on the Meuse toward the east. The First Army Corps was to swing as a gate, pivoting in the Fôret d'Argonne toward the west, thus assisting the Fifth Army Corps in its assault through the center. The plan was excellent, as it provided that after the Fifth Army Corps reached the corps objective, all three corps were to advance to the American Army objective.

The Fifth Corps formed with the 91st, 37th and 79th Divisions in the front line, from left to right, and the 32nd Division, part of which had just returned from the Paris group of armies, as corps reserve. The 166th Field Artillery Brigade was then in training area in France and did not join the 91st Division.

Attached to the 91st Division were the following units: 58th Field Artillery Brigade; one regiment of the 158th Field Artillery Brigade; one battalion of the 65th Regiment Coast Artillery Corps; one battery of French artillery; Company "B," First Gas Regiment, less one platoon; 104th Squadron, Air Service Corps, less one flight. Acting on the corps order the Commanding General made the following dispositions: The 181st Brigade was to attack with its two regiments side by side; the 182nd Brigade with one regiment infantry in advance and the other 500 meters in rear of first. The companies of the 347th and 348th Machine Gun Battalions were attached to the different infantry battalions, thereafter being integral parts of the regiments. The machine gun company of each regiment was attached to and fought with the 1st Battalion of that regiment; the 347th and 348th Machine Gun Battalions sent two companies each to the regiments of their brigade and these were attached to the 2nd and 3rd Battalions of the regiments. Thus each of the six infantry battalions had with it throughout the action a machine gun company, excepting where orders required less than a company to be detached with liaison groups sent out on the flanks. Batteries of light field artillery were detailed to accompany the advance. The Commanding General of the 58th Field Artillery Brigade was ordered to designate two regiments of 75's as accompanying batteries and supports for infantry regiments, one battalion being designated to support each regiment. It was not until the fourth day that batteries were actually pushed to the front so as to have accompanying guns with front-line battalions. During the first day, no artillery was able to reach the positions north of Bois de Cheppy in time to assist the infantry advance. During the second and third days, from positions near Very crossroads and Epinonville, the artillery materially assisted the infantry without being able to push accompanying guns to the front line.

The 316th Engineers was ordered to furnish one-half company for pioneer duty with each infantry brigade, one company

with the 58th Field Artillery Brigade, one company with the 158th Field Artillery Brigade, consisting of only one light regiment, and one battalion for road repairs, attached to the trains. The 316th Field Signal Battalion was to assure communication. The trains were to be ready to advance along the Avocourt-Very road as soon as it should be captured and made possible.

Division reserve (under command of Lieut. Colonel F. C. Endicott) consisted of the 346th Machine Gun Battalion (motorized) and one battalion of infantry with attached machine gun company from each of the infantry brigades. Each brigade commander detailed one battalion of infantry with machine gun company attached as his brigade reserve. One company of infantry and one machine gun company were detailed from the 182nd Brigade as a combat liaison force between the 91st Division and the 35th Division. This liaison force was to neutralize the German machine gun positions on the north slope of Vauquois Hill, covering the left flank of the 182nd Brigade, subsequently advancing in the direction of that brigade. Similarly, one company of infantry with one machine gun company detached from the 181st Brigade was to cover the right flank of the 91st Division and maintain combat liaison with the 37th Division. Thus, each colonel had in his command his regiment less one battalion, plus one machine gun company from his brigade machine gun battalion.

An Advance Center of Information was established on Hill 274 (La Cigalerie Butte), 700 meters east of La Cigalerie Farm. The Signal Corps established wire communication from Division P. C. to this A. C. I. two days before the attack, and carried forward the wire from this position on the day of attack to Very crossroads, following the 182nd Brigade. The only thing withheld was the exact assignment of "D" day and "H" hour; but everyone felt that this could not now be long delayed.

That final word came on September 24. On the evening of September 25 the troops moved forward into the very front line, relieved by midnight the protecting screen of French, and took up their positions for the "jump-off."

Orders having been given and reports received that troops were marching to their positions, the Division Commander with two aides, accompanied by four staff officers from General

Headquarters, left the Division staff at Cote 290 near Bertrame Farm, the place designated by the Corps Commander as Division P. C., about 10 P. M., September 25, and walked to the advance center of information (La Cigalerie Butte), 4,000 yards north of the Division P. C., before midnight. There was complete telephone communication throughout the night between this A. C. I. and Division P. C. and the reserve. Through the Division P. C. there was wire communication with the 181st Infantry Brigade. By runner there was communication with the Headquarters of the 182nd Infantry Brigade, which, with the 364th Infantry, was at Mont des Aillieux, the 363rd Infantry being in position on the southern slope of La Cigalerie Butte.

CHAPTER III

DETAILED ACCOUNT OF EACH DAY'S FIGHTING, SEPTEMBER 26 TO OCTOBER 4, 1918 — IN THE FIFTH CORPS RESERVE

AT ELEVEN-THIRTY that night (23½ o'clock) the heavy long-range guns of the army artillery opened fire on selected targets in the enemy country. This bombardment grew in power and in intensity throughout the night. At 2:30 o'clock, all the guns of the corps and divisional artillery, silent up to that moment, went into action together. It is useless to try to describe that bombardment; those who lay under it during the hours before the "jump-off" will never forget it. It was so vast, so stunning, and the noise was so overwhelming that no one could grasp the whole. The German trenches were marked in the darkness by a line of leaping fire, punctuated now and then by the higher bursts of some particularly heavy shell. The retaliatory fire by German batteries passed over the heads of our leading regiments. Although the 363rd Infantry found no trenches sufficient for protection, and as the night was warm the men preferred lying on the ground on the hill, no casualty occurred during the bombardment, as projectiles from the enemy and our own artillery passed well over the heads of the men.

When the leading waves of the 363rd Infantry passed over La Cigalerie Butte, they entered the valley of the Buanthe into a cloud of smoke and mist which completely concealed them from the Germans on Vauquois Hill less than a half-mile to the west. Similarly, the 181st Brigade, advancing with the 362nd Infantry on the right and the 361st on the left, was able to cross No-man's-land (the valley of the Buanthe) through this cloud of smoke and mist without suffering casualties. All of the 363rd waves and the liaison group between the 35th and

91st Divisions crossed No-man's-land thus concealed, the last elements leaving La Cigalerie Butte at 6 o'clock.

The barrage lifted and rolled off through Cheppy Wood at the specified rate of 100 yards in every five minutes. The three leading regiments passed through the prepared lanes in the old French wire, deployed in No-man's-land and went forward without opposition. There was no delay in their movement.

The 364th, with Headquarters 182nd Brigade, having encountered some difficulty in finding lanes through the wires between Mont des Aillieux and La Cigalerie Butte, reached the jumping-off line at 6:30 o'clock, moving forward at 7 o'clock, thus more than 500 meters behind the 363rd. The leading battalion, the 1st, although late, was able to cross No-man's-land without serious resistance; but when the 2nd Battalion, headquarters and machine gun companies with Brigade Headquarters reached the valley of the Buanthe, the mist and smoke had risen and they were subjected to machine gun fire from the northern slope of Vauquois Hill and later to artillery fire. This checked the rear elements of the 364th near La Fonderie Farm and many casualties were suffered, the wounded being evacuated to a dressing station south of La Cigalerie Butte. The temporary confusion was quickly corrected and the regiment went forward, reaching shelter from view in Bois de Cheppy.

Throughout the morning the 364th pushed forward, the 1st and 2nd Battalions on the left of the 363rd Infantry, some of its elements overtaking the 363rd near Very. Companies "C" and "F" were in brigade sector, others in the zone of the 35th Division. Colonel H. C. Jewett, 316th Engineers, was sent forward about 9 o'clock to relieve Brigadier General F. S. Foltz, and overtook and assumed command of the brigade near Very crossroads. The 182nd Brigade was assembled during the night.

Meanwhile, the Division reserve, under Lieut. Colonel Endicott, had been ordered to move forward and cross No-man's-land near Pont des 4 Enfants, where engineers had built a small bridge over which machine gun carts could pass. Lieut. Colonel Endicott took the motorized 346th Machine Gun Battalion to Avocourt, to follow the Avocourt-Very road on the trucks, while the Division Commander and aides led the

363rd Infantry, 3rd Battalion, Companies I, K, and M, lying in reserve.

Epinonville and vicinity from Hill 248. Taken from a point two kilometers northeast of Very.

remainder of the Division reserve to Pont des 4 Enfants, over the shell-torn Cheppy Wood, overtaking the 181st Brigade south of the Ravin de Lai Fuon. The two infantry battalions, with machine gun companies attached, were stationed between the two infantry brigades, ready to support either. Many prisoners and machine guns were captured by the two brigades in passing through Bois de Cheppy.

The battered enemy front-line trenches were found with few defenders, scattered with the débris of a hasty evacuation, probably carried out during the evening before. These trenches were left behind, and our first waves penetrated into the Bois de Cheppy. The smoke and fog were so thick that the deployed troops had great trouble in keeping their alignment and intervals. In spite of these things, our leading elements crossed the woods and arrived at the German positions at La Neuve Grange Farm and along the Ravin de Lai Fuon.

As the machine gun nest was the backbone of the Boche defense, and as it was one of the principal obstacles that our troops had continuously to battle against for the rest of that day and during the three days following, it may not be amiss to describe it here. The nest may consist of one or several guns, sometimes set in prepared emplacements, sometimes merely tucked away in bushes or in the ruins of a house. In every case the guns themselves were carefully concealed, and there was usually some form of protection for the crew. The pieces seldom fired to their own front, but were so placed as to rake the front of other nests or of obstacles such as wire belts and woods. When the attackers are held up by machine gun fire, the shooting seldom comes from directly in the foreground, but from some position on the flank which they cannot easily locate. They are, therefore, unable to advance until the nest has been taken by maneuvering around it. This movement, on the other hand, is often also held up by fire from an entirely different nest, and so the whole line is stopped. As machine guns come into action suddenly and their killing power is terrific, they cannot be reduced by frontal attacks of waves of infantry, but must be either shelled out or held under our own infantry and machine gun fire until they can be stalked by little groups of determined men. These dash from cover to cover, or work around the emplacements by stealth, getting close

enough to put the gunners or the piece itself out of action. To ward off these attacks, the Germans placed snipers and bomb throwers in concealment close by the guns. Such were the nests that confronted our men as they reached the ravine of Lai Fuon and the open country to the north of Cheppy Wood.

The machine guns along this line were overcome and the 181st Brigade, having straightened its front along the ravine, pushed forward through the Bois de Very and the Bois Chehemin. Before the 182nd Brigade lay somewhat more open country, but great trouble was encountered in the small woods along the Montfaucon-Cheppy road, where there were numerous strong points that had to be taken one by one. In this work the infantry and the guns of the 348th Machine Gun Battalion co-operated, and by noon the leading elements came over the hill and entered the wrecked village of Very, putting down the resistance of the Boche who remained and driving many more out of the houses and across the ridge to the northwest.

About 4:30 P. M. (16:30 o'clock) the 122nd Field Artillery reported to the Division Commander at le Ravin de Lai Fuon, having passed the shell-torn village of Avocourt, and the road thence toward Very after repair by the engineers. He was directed to assign one battalion to support the attack of the 181st Infantry Brigade over the Bois Chehemin, and to send the other battalion along the Avocourt-Very road to report to the 182nd Brigade near Very crossroads. Through some mistake by the Artillery Commander, the battalion which had unlimbered and prepared to support the attack of the 181st Brigade was also detailed later to proceed to Very crossroads. As the 181st Brigade had fought its way to open ground and could see the German positions near Epinonville, about 2,000 yards north, the Brigade Commander attacked, although the battalion of artillery which was ready to support him was diverted and thus did not fire. Their lines could be seen from the Division Commander's position near the Very crossroads, bravely advancing over open ground under heavy fire until checked at the ridge on which is Epinonville. Some troops penetrated Epinonville, but the brigade was obliged to fall back to the ravine south thereof for the night.

The 363rd Infantry, after making numerous captures in Bois de Cheppy, encountered strong resistance on emerging

from the Bois de Cheppy from La Neuve Grange Farm. After assaulting this position it advanced through Very to high ground north of the city, where it dug in for the night. The 364th Infantry, on the left of and following the 363rd, advanced beyond Very, digging in for the night southwest of, but near, the 363rd. The line occupied by the Division for the night extended from just south of Epinonville, which was the eastern limit of the Division zone, around the head of the Ravin des Balonvaux (Plank Road Hollow), thence along the western slope of the ravine north of the city of Very, into the zone of the 35th Division. The Division P. C. was established at Very crossroads, 800 meters east of Very, at 18 o'clock (6 P. M.), the Division staff moving from Côte 290 later that evening; the 122nd and 124th Field Artillery taking position during the night near the Division P. C.

The Division reserve was placed in the south of Very. The combat liaison detachment, Company "L," 364th Infantry, and one machine gun company had inclined to the west, endeavoring to gain touch with the 35th Division, and fought their way north actually in the area of the 35th Division, and in front of that division throughout the day. As heavy firing was heard at night to the west of the Very crossroads, orders were sent this combat liaison group to move toward Very and cover the left of the Division. This detachment rejoined the Division zone about daylight September 27.

Although no tanks had been assigned to the 91st Division, a detachment thereof under Captain Ferrer, 348th Machine Gun Battalion, co-operated with some tanks in the attack near Cheppy, which resulted in the capture of a large number of Germans. They then moved on the Cheppy-Very road to Very. The first day's fighting had broken two German lines, penetrated part of the third, and had realized an advance of eight kilometers.

During the 26th the auxiliary services had also been working fast and furiously. With the first wave went engineers to throw bridges over the Buanthe creek. Other engineers fell to work on the road from Avocourt across No-man's-land, which had, of course, been pounded out of existence during the past three years. Others pushed forward and cut detours around two great tank pits that the Germans had dug in the road

farther north. By noon the traffic was flowing, or rather bumping, over the old No-man's-land and into Cheppy Wood—first the combat wagons with their ammunition, then the artillery and finally the trucks of the Division supply trains. The vigor with which this work was accomplished and the speed with which the trains followed up over the extemporized road, full of shell craters and mudholes, played an extremely important part in allowing the Division to continue its successful drive of the first day. The signal troops, then as later, were always with the advancing infantry and machine guns, and telephone communication, without which no modern battle can be waged, was quickly established. The lines, however, were continually cut by shells and had to be patrolled and repaired under heavy fire day and night.

In addition to the lines established by the 316th Field Signal Battalion, the 181st Brigade found insulated German wire in the Bois de Cheppy and used that wire in its advance, as did the Division Commander for communication with the Division P. C. at Côte 290.

Second Day, September 27

The night of the 26th-27th was spent in ascertaining location of units of the Division and issuing orders to renew the attack. The passage through the Bois de Cheppy and the hard fighting of the preceding afternoon had naturally resulted in the mixing of men from unit to unit and the displacement of companies and battalions from their proper sectors. The dispositions taken up at this time for the morn's advance were as follows: Both brigades were to attack towards the Eclisfontaine-Epinonville line. The two infantry battalions with machine gun companies attached which had served as Division reserve were returned to their brigades, so that each regiment might attack in column of three battalions. The 181st Brigade attacked the strong ridge on which Epinonville was located. with the 362nd Infantry on the right of the 361st. Three separate assaults on Epinonville were made, but each was repulsed, and by night the brigade was at the foot of the ridge of Epinonville, which town had been entered on the 26th and three times on the 27th.

When the attack moved forward it met an enemy reinforced and strongly located in a multitude of machine gun nests, supported also by a well-directed and cruel artillery fire that grew in intensity throughout the day. The 361st passed through Epinonville, clearing out groups of the enemy as it went, but when an attempt was made to debouch from the town and the road leading west from it the troops were met by such a hail of machine gun bullets from the woods and orchards beyond that no progress could be made. The fighting on this wing kept up all day, our troops endeavoring to get beyond the town, but being driven back again and again. Hostile shelling became very severe, both upon the assaulting troops and also upon the supports who had dug themselves in on the slopes south of the town. This fire was accurate and persistent and was almost constantly regulated by low-flying enemy planes. About noon the advance of the division on our right was checked and their men fell back under severe shelling between Epinonville and Ivoiry to positions behind our right flank.

On the left somewhat greater advance was possible. The 182nd Brigade attacked with the 364th Infantry on the right of the 363rd Infantry. Colonel G. McD. Weeks was relieved by Lieut. Colonel J. J. Mudgett, 364th Infantry, before the attack. The advance was delayed by hostile artillery, guided apparently by hostile planes which hovered over the brigade all morning. The 364th maintained contact with the 361st, but the 363rd inclined so far toward the west in an endeavor to gain touch with the 35th Division that some units thereof crossed the Varennes-Eclisfontaine road, moving toward Serieux Farm, and came under artillery fire, probably that of the 35th Division, as the 363rd had moved into the zone of that division.

The 364th was held up in front of the town of Eclisfontaine before broad belts of wire swept by machine guns. With the help of our artillery, however, they managed about four-thirty in the afternoon to break through, capture Eclisfontaine and Les Bouleaux Bois and organize those positions for the night. The 363rd reached the ravine running southwest from Eclisfontaine about noon. The Eclisfontaine-Varennes road on the other side of the ravine was strongly held by the enemy, and it

was some time before it was finally taken and the regiment was enabled to push on into Les Bouleaux Bois.

The total day's advance had reached a line running through Epinonville, Eclisfontaine and Les Bouleaux Bois. This position was being organized when notice came from Corps Headquarters that a barrage of army artillery might be laid down on the Eclisfontaine-Varennes road during the night. It was accordingly necessary to withdraw the troops of the 182nd Brigade south of that road and out of the town of Eclisfontaine. As shells from distant heavy artillery were falling south of the road and on Epinonville, the main line for the night was established a little farther to the south, outposts holding practically all the territory gained during the day. Many casualties had resulted in taking Côte 231 and Eclisfontaine, and it was disappointing to give up this place because another division had failed to keep abreast of the 91st.

Third Day, September 28

On the morning of the 28th the advance was renewed, the 181st Brigade attacking with the 361st in front of the 362nd through Epinonville, two battalions of the former in the front line with the remainder of the regiment in support. The 362nd formed the brigade reserve. This brigade passed through Epinonville, seized Les Epinettes Bois and the Bois de Cierges. During this advance Major Oscar F. Miller, leading the advance battalion, 361st Infantry, was wounded three times before he gave up. He died the next day. A Medal of Honor was awarded him and delivered to his widow, for his heroic conduct above and beyond duty.

The 182nd Brigade, on the left, the 364th leading with two battalions in front line and remainder in support, pushed the attack, and again the troops were obliged to work well out of their sector and into the zone of the 35th Division on their left, in order to overcome machine gun nests that were taking them in flank. Starting from their line south of and roughly parallel to the Eclisfontaine-Varennes road, they reached the road and Eclisfontaine without great opposition, but were there held by fire from Serieux Farm on their left and from Les Bouleaux Bois, into which the enemy had returned during the night. It was noon before the farm was captured and the woods were

again thoroughly cleared. Then came the task of taking Exmorieux Farm, a strong center of resistance that was causing great trouble. This accomplished, the attack of the 364th and 363rd pressed on, took the Bois de Baulny, Tronsol Farm and the slope north of the latter.

During the day, while the 364th had been pushing to the north, the 363rd had been drawn more and more into a northwesterly course, into the zone of the 35th Division. The necessity of taking Serieux Farm had inaugurated this movement, and the loss of touch with the 35th Division on the left had made it imperative to hold the ever-lengthening flank exposed by the advance of the 364th. Thus at nightfall the 363rd, in contact in the neighborhood of Tronsol Farm with the 364th, was facing almost due west and was reaching out, so to speak, to the southwest for contact with the 35th Division. Contact was reported with the 35th Division that afternoon, but the troops proved to be a combat liaison group, the main body of the 35th Division being farther south.

The 91st Division, as far back as Serieux Farm, was exposed to attack from the west, and as far back as the southern edge of Bois Emont, to attack from the east. Much machine gun fire came from Bois Emont and artillery fire from Cierges and Grange aux Bois Farm.

On the right of the 91st sector somewhat the same condition pertained. The 361st, having taken the Bois de Cierges, gained contact on its left with the 364th; but its right was in the air, the left regiment of the 37th Division being still south of the Bois Emont, although it had been reported that the 37th had taken Cierges at noon that day. The 362nd, however, lay behind the 361st and was so placed as to repel any attempt to encircle our advanced units. Headquarters had moved to Epinonville in the early afternoon and the Division reserve dug itself in at the orchard southwest of Epinonville.

The artillery fire had become much more severe from morning on; it continued throughout the night. A heavy rain had also come on and increased as darkness closed in. The men had been fighting steadily for three days, had had no blankets to protect them from the cold September nights, and because of their rapid advance it had been impossible to serve them any hot food since before the jump-off. The first ambulances reached

the Division P. C. on the 29th at Epinonville. To that time, trucks and wagons at night were the only transportation for the wounded. They had been caught in the jammed Avocourt-Very road behind artillery, trucks, etc. There were not *sufficient* ambulances to evacuate wounded until September 30. During the first four days men who could walk found their way back to our or other field hospitals, but others were sheltered in German dugouts subject to shell fire and fed as well as circumstances permitted. Some merely sat against trees, waiting for transportation. The Division on the 29th, however, showed how little the soldiers of the 91st were affected by the conditions.

Fourth Day, September 29

At 23 o'clock (11 P. M.), September 28, the Corps Commander directed renewal of the attack at 7 A. M. the next day, adding: "2. Divisions will advance independently of each other, pushing the attack with utmost vigor and regardless of cost." The 91st Division obeyed this order on that memorable Sunday with renewed energy and inspiration, believing each division would be prompted by the same impulse to "do or die" for the Fifth Corps which inspired the 91st when assigned the important task of "carrying the ball through the center of the First American Army." Division orders at 23:30 o'clock directed heavy artillery fire on Gesnes, support of each brigade by a light regiment (75's), and advance by each brigade in its proper zone toward the American Army objective (line of hills north of the Gesnes-Exermont road).

On request of the Commander of the 182nd Brigade, the 1st Battalion, 316th Engineers, was ordered to join that brigade by 4 o'clock, September 29.

At 17:36 o'clock, September 28, the Corps Chief of Staff had informed the 91st Division that the 35th Division was in Exermont.

The 362nd Infantry passed through the 361st, moving at 7 o'clock north through Bois de Cierges toward Gesnes. Reaching a line abreast of Grange aux Bois Farm, the 362nd received artillery and machine gun fire from that place (in zone of the 37th Division) and from hills northeast and northwest of Gesnes. It was forced to retire to positions held all night by

The town of Very.

Looking north toward Epinonville Ridge, showing ground held by 181st Brigade, September 26-27, 1918. Taken from Tranchée de Crocodile, one-half kilometer south of Epinonville.

the 361st. At 10 o'clock advance was renewed with similar check and retreat. The 181st Brigade was then ordered by the Division Commander to take Grange aux Bois Farm to cover the right flank of the Division. With the help of accompanying guns, 122nd Field Artillery, machine guns, etc., a battalion of the 361st Infantry occupied this farm. Another covered the right flank, facing Bois Emont.

Major George W. Farwell, 361st Infantry, was fatally wounded in this operation. A Distinguished Service Cross was awarded later and delivered to his widow.

The 363rd Infantry, with two companies of the 316th Engineers, was directed to pass through the 364th and to cross the open ground north of Bois de Baulny. It was checked at the road Tronsol Farm-Grange aux Bois Farm by fire from the latter place. This resulted in orders from the Division Commander to the 181st Brigade to take Grange aux Bois Farm, as mentioned above.

Some of the 364th remained unrelieved at the north edge of Bois de Baulny. Lieut. Colonel Mudgett, commanding the 364th, was severely wounded about noon, Major Gregory succeeding to command. Major A. B. Richardson, commanding 1st Battalion of the 364th, was wounded during the afternoon.

Holding Tronsol Farm, just in zone of the 35th Division, and Grange aux Bois Farm, just in zone of 37th Division, the 91st at 14:30 o'clock was ready to advance farther. Both farms were to be held. The 181st Brigade was directed to advance toward Gesnes, and the 182nd Brigade, as soon as its right was covered by the 181st Brigade, to advance across the Exermont-Gesnes road toward the American Army objective.

The Commanding General of the 181st Brigade at 15:30 o'clock reported that the 74th Brigade (37th Division) had retired at 14:10 o'clock south and east of Bois Emont. Nevertheless, he directed his brigade, less two battalions of the 361st protecting his right, to take Gesnes. The 362nd Infantry, in three lines, with two companies of the 347th Machine Gun Battalion, advanced, Colonel J. H. Parker leading the advance battalion. The 2nd Battalion, 361st, followed the 362nd. Artillery preparation preceded the attack, and a rolling barrage preceded the leading battalion.

It was met from the jump-off by a terrific artillery counter-

barrage, accompanied by the hardest sort of machine gun fire from the front and right flank. It went forward grimly, nevertheless, passed across the open field, and in spite of large casualties reached Gesnes and drove out the enemy, one battalion of the 362nd reaching Hill 255. The 2nd Battalion, 361st Infantry, passed beyond the town and up the slopes to the northwest, reaching the army objective behind the battalion of the 362nd. At nightfall this position was being consolidated, and the 361st, less one battalion, was covering the exposed right flank where it was severely pounded by artillery from the northeast.

During the afternoon of this day conditions on the left of the Division were becoming alarming. A great concentration of Germans was reported at Exermont. The 70th Brigade, 35th Division, on the left, had fallen back toward Baulny and almost reached that place at 15:50 o'clock. Furthermore, bodies of German troops were actually beginning to emerge from a wood on our left flank. The guns of the 348th Machine Gun Battalion, posted south of Tronsol Farm, instantly caught and broke up this gathering and a counter-attack by our engineers temporarily assured the safety of the flank. At the same time, some troops of the 182nd Brigade pushed forward to the north, and patrols crossed the Gesnes creek and reached the south edge of the Bois de la Morine, close to the extreme left of the 362nd.

Just before news of this success (by runner from Major Bradbury near Gesnes) reached the Division Commander he received report from the 91st Division liaison officer at Headquarters, 35th Division (Cheppy), of the retirement of the 70th Brigade to Baulny, and that the Commanding General of the 35th Division was returning to Cheppy. The 74th Brigade, 37th Division, had been seen retiring about noon toward Ivoiry. Thus, if the remainder of the infantry, 91st Division, moved forward to join the advance elements at the American Army objective, there would remain insufficient support for the remainder of the 58th Field Artillery Brigade, still in the ravine south of Epinonville, and the line of communication through Epinonville and Very might be cut by German forces on our left, driving the 70th Brigade to Baulny, and the German forces in Bois Emont and Cierges on our right, which had repulsed

and driven back the 74th Brigade, 37th Division. The advance elements of the 91st Division were four kilometers ahead of the 74th Brigade on their right and about six kilometers ahead of the 70th Brigade on their left. Message was sent to the Commanding General, 35th Division, asking him to cover the 58th Field Artillery Brigade and the Epinonville-Very road. Liaison officer of the 91st Division reported the Commanding General, 35th Division, could not, as he was asking help from divisions on his right and left. Message was sent by an aide to Commanding General, 37th Division, asking him to order the 74th Brigade forward to occupy Bois Emont, or at least to resume its morning positions so as to permit all the 91st Division infantry to occupy the army objective then held by only two battalions. The Commanding General, 74th Brigade, at Ivoiry, to whom the message was shown, said his brigade had suffered fifty per cent loss, and he could not make it go forward. Later, the Commanding General, 37th Division, sent message that his division could not move up to support the 91st Division or cover its right flank.

Orders were then sent to prevent the 361st and 364th advances, and to elements farther ahead to hold their positions. The situation was reported to Headquarters, Fifth Corps, and permission received to hold any positions deemed suitable which could be held. As the entire infantry of the 91st Division could not be advanced to the hills north of Gesnes, it was necessary to order withdrawal of the advanced elements of each brigade to the line along the northern border of the Bois de Baulny and Bois de Cierges, holding the two farms named above as centers of resistance.

A glance at the map will show the actual extent of our front at dark on the 29th. Instead of a scant two kilometers (the width of the division sector just north of Gesnes) which the 91st would have been responsible for if its neighbors had been abreast of it, the line ran from the middle of the east edge of the Bois de Cierges through Grange aux Bois Farm, up to and around Gesnes, across the south tip of the Bois de la Morine, south around Tronsol Farm, across the Ravine de la Mayche and again south as far as Serieux Farm, a total distance of eight kilometers. This was, of course, an impossible situation. Our attenuated line was open to attack from either flank and

we risked having our forward troops, or, indeed, the whole Division, cut off and surrounded. Orders were accordingly sent to the 362nd and 363rd to withdraw during the night. The Division reserve, consisting of only the 346th Machine Gun Battalion, was placed on the road toward Serieux Farm to cover the artillery and road to Very, thus assuring the safety of the left flank. Before morning a new and shorter line of resistance, ordered by Headquarters, Fifth Corps, was organized. It ran from the middle of the Bois de Cierges southwest through Les Bouleaux Bois. The dearly won terrain to the north of this line was not, however, entirely given up, as troops still held Grange aux Bois Farm, Bois de Cierges, Bois de Baulny, Tronsol Farm and the country from there south to Serieux Farm. Our patrols guarded the country up to Gesnes and the enemy never again re-entered that town in force. All through the night of September 29-30 wounded were carried back to Bois de Cierges.

This attack was very costly to the 362nd Infantry. Colonel Parker and Major Bradbury of the 362nd were wounded, a number of valuable officers were killed, the total loss of the regiment in killed and wounded being at least five hundred. On the night of September 29 a few rolling kitchens per regiment were drawn up into the woods. The men were able, in turn, to go back to the kitchens and get the first warm food they had had since the evening of September 25. It was impossible to use these kitchens in the daytime without exposing the vicinity to heavy shell fire. Some of the men serving the kitchens were killed and wounded, and some men going to the kitchens for hot coffee were wounded, but the kitchens remained in the woods until the withdrawal on the morning of October 4.

In four days the Division had lost 8 field and 125 company officers and 3,000 men.

Fifth Day, September 30

The line of resistance described above was ordered by the Headquarters, Fifth Corps, for possible defense against a strong force of enemy reported arriving at Exermont. The Division Commander directed that the 361st cover the line of surveillance in front of its brigade, and the 363rd the line of

surveillance in front of its brigade. The 362nd was assembled in a stone quarry north of Exmorieux Farm between the Bois de Cierges and the Bois de Baulny. At 3 o'clock that morning, while wounded were being evacuated from Gesnes, the Division received orders that the attack of the Fifth Corps would not be continued on September 30, but efforts would be made for resumption of the offensive on October 1. The Division reserve was placed near Eclisfontaine, and the battalion of engineers which had been with the 182nd Brigade rejoined the reserve, which then consisted of the 346th Machine Gun Battalion and the 316th Engineers (less one company, still engaged in repairing the road between Epinonville and Very).

At 9 A. M., the Division Commander found only five hundred men of the 362nd present. Others rejoined from the Bois de Cierges during the day, and more wounded were carried that night from Gesnes, having concealed themselves in dugouts and cellars throughout the 30th.

Lieut. Colonel L. C. Bennett, Division Quartermaster, was assigned to the 364th Infantry when Lieut. Colonel Mudgett was wounded on September 29, and joined the regiment in the afternoon of September 30 while it was establishing the defensive line prescribed by the Corps Commander.

Colonel W. D. Davis, 361st Infantry, who had been wounded on September 28, still insisted on retaining command of his regiment and was coolly stationing his units on the line of surveillance with his arm in a sling. One battalion of the 363rd Infantry, covering Bois de Baulny, lost ten per cent on this day. The 361st Infantry, finding the Bois de Cierges full of gas, moved forward to the ridge north of the Bois de Cierges, and occupied shell holes made by the German counter barrage on the 29th, but had no overhead shelter. Hostile artillery shelled the entire Division area from 10 o'clock this day until 8 o'clock the next day. The 58th Field Artillery Brigade shelled Gesnes and the Gesnes-Exermont road, to prevent traffic, at intervals during the day.

Sixth Day, October 1

The 91st, having evacuated its wounded and rested and fed its men, was ready to advance again and orders therefor issued, but corps orders required that we wait till the 37th Division

had been relieved by the 32nd and the 35th by the 1st Division. During the day the lines of the 32nd could be seen advancing in brilliant form north of Ivoiry, having relieved the 37th Division units, and moving up into Bois Emont and east thereof. On the west, elements of the 1st Division advanced with equal brilliancy beyond the positions to which the 35th had retired, and combat liaison was established with the 1st Division near Serieux Farm. A combat liaison group from the 182nd Brigade moving with a battalion of the 1st Division suffered heavy losses as it advanced.

Many men were suffering from diarrhea due to exposure for five days without warm food or overcoats and blankets. Most officers and men had raincoats, and some had found German blankets in dugouts. The men built shelter from small-arms fire by excavating the northern edges of shell holes. But they were observed by hostile planes and subjected to heavy fire (shrapnel and shell) from German artillery in the Argonne and northeast of Gesnes. Although many casualties resulted the morale was undisturbed.

Seventh Day, October 2

Troops were still under orders to hold positions awaiting corps orders for attack. A hostile airplane was brought down by an Allied plane in front of the 364th Infantry. A machine gun company of this regiment in position west of Tronsol Farm fired on the enemy in front of the 1st Division as it was marching up on the left of the position held by the 91st. Troops were warned at 20 o'clock (8 P. M.) to be ready for advance on the morning of October 3. Other divisions not being ready the anticipated attack order was not issued. The Germans attempted to move two companies up the ravine west of Bois de Baulny, but machine gun fire turned down the ravine stopped the movement. The woods north of Tronsol Farm were cleaned up and occupied until the Division was relieved. On the right the advance of the 32nd Division through the Bois Emont protected the 91st from machine gun and snipers' fire, but all parts of the areas were subjected nearly all day to heavy artillery fire.

After the armistice two chaplains with divisional burial parties were sent back to this zone from Belgium by truck to

search for graves of officers and men still carried as missing. One of these chaplains found on Hill 255 a German observation post from which every road in the Division zone as far as Very could be plainly seen and every house in Epinonville (Division Headquarters). At this time 2 colonels, 2 lieutenant colonels, 8 majors and 123 company officers of infantry were required to replace officers killed and wounded during the six days of advance. The total casualties at that time amounted to nearly 150 officers and 4,000 men.

About 18 o'clock (6 P. M.) twenty-eight German bombing planes made a raid on the Division Headquarters, 58th Artillery Brigade, and some engineers in the ravine between Epinonville and Very. The first bomb dropped in front of the little brick cottage on the hill occupied by the Division Commander. It killed one orderly and wounded First Lieutenant A. S. MacDonnel, aide, and one enlisted man. Almost immediately thereafter, hostile artillery shelled Division Headquarters and the ravine occupied by the artillery and engineers. Our losses were 35 killed and 115 wounded, in one hour. Although anti-aircraft guns and machine guns from reserve fired upon these bombing planes, none of them fell in our zone. This happened about half an hour after a squadron of Allied planes had passed over Division Headquarters moving toward the Argonne Forest. It is no reflection upon our air service that such a raid was possible. It was realized by Division Headquarters that it was impracticable to have Allied airplanes over the Division constantly. They frequently passed over the zone of the Division and almost invariably German planes returned half an hour after the Allied planes had left.

The Division P. C. had been located in a splinter-proof on the north slope of a depression where it was protected from artillery fire on the south, but not from the north. It was utilized mainly for protection from rain and was one of the few shelters in Epinonville available. Almost all houses had been destroyed. This splinter-proof was struck at 21 o'clock (9 P. M.) by high explosive entering the room occupied as "message center," killing two men, liaison runners, and wounding two officers and one man. This man later died. One of the officers wounded was liaison officer from the 1st Division. The other officer was in charge of the message center for the

night. About this time another high-explosive shell hit the stone ruins in which members of the Headquarters Troop and horses were sheltered, killing seven horses. Division P. C. with telephone switchboard was then moved to a cellar under a ruined building in Epinonville, which had since the 29th been used as Headquarters, 58th Artillery Brigade. The German dugouts along the Epinonville-Eclisfontaine road which had been functioning since the night of the 29th of September as First Aid station operated by the 363rd Ambulance Company, were not struck, although plainly exposed to fire from the north.

Eighth Day, October 3

There was little hostile activity until 10:40 o'clock. From that time until 20 o'clock hostile artillery was more violent than at any time during the previous engagement. This was doubtless due to observation by the enemy that divisions on the right and left of the 91st had been relieved, and the enemy was undoubtedly shelling the entire front of the Fifth Corps as well as the First Corps to cover the withdrawal or break-up formation of the relieving divisions. Throughout the past few days the plank road between Very and Epinonville received high-explosive shells frequently, and two companies of engineers were kept busy repairing holes in order that rations and ammunition might go forward at night and the wounded be evacuated to the rear, either by ambulance, truck or wagon. Three ambulance companies were at established stations along the ravine from Epinonville to the south. Field hospitals were in the neighbordhood of Very and east thereof. Machine guns of the 346th Machine Gun Battalion from the orchard near Epinonville frequently fired upon hostile planes. The 32nd Division relieved a battalion of the 361st Infantry which had held Grange aux Bois Farm since September 29. By this time the 361st Infantry had lost 36 officers and 793 men.

The 362nd Infantry after retiring from Gesnes had held the stone quarry between the 181st and 182nd Brigades and on the line of resistance the Division was ordered to hold. Lieut. Colonel J. B. Woolnough had succeeded to command of that regiment after Colonel Parker was wounded. The regiment was unable to advance under the corps order, but suffered heavy losses because of lack of overhead shelter.

La Neuve Grange Farm from Hill 197. La Neuve Grange Farm is approximately two and one-half kilometers northwest of Vauquois Mountain.

Panorama from German strong point south of Epinonville. Taken about one-fourth kilometer south of Epinonville.

Later in the afternoon instructions were received from Headquarters, Fifth Corps, stating that the 91st Division, less the 58th Artillery Brigade, would be relieved by midnight, by an extension of front of the 32nd Division toward the west. The 91st Division was ordered to assemble as corps reserve at Bois de Very and Bois de Cheppy, south of the Cheppy-Montfaucon road. The 91st Division units were moved straight to the rear after being relieved, leaving the roads and trails at the disposal of the 32nd Division. The Commanding General of the 64th Brigade reached the headquarters of the 91st Division about 6 P. M. and guides from all units of the 91st Division were assembled there by dark, to conduct units of the 64th Brigade to positions held by the 91st Division. This movement seemed to be suspected by the enemy, as all roads and especially road crossings were subjected to heavy artillery fire throughout the night.

Ninth Day, October 4

At 4 o'clock the 64th Brigade reported that all units of the 91st Division had been relieved. Division Headquarters then moved back to Very crossroads. A general attack had been ordered for about 5 o'clock. The complete relief of the 181st, however, was not effected until 9:30 o'clock. During the morning of the 4th the 3rd Battalion of the 363rd was relieved, and by noon of the 4th the elements of the 363rd Infantry and 348th Machine Gun Battalion still holding the lines of surveillance in front of the Boix de Baulny and at Tronsol Farm were relieved. During the morning the elements which had not been relieved remained at their posts until relieved, notwithstanding they knew they should have been relieved at midnight. The German artillery fire directed against the general advance of the First and Fifth Corps caused fifty casualties in the 91st Division on October 4. By afternoon of that date the units had been assembled in the woods designated above. It was possible to supply all with warm food, mail from the States was distributed and the men rested, although under long-range artillery fire.

On October 5 and 6 the Division rested as corps reserve, and arms and other equipment lost in action were largely replaced.

On the afternoon of Sunday, October 6, order were received for the Division to march to Dombasle and Jouy en Argonne, which places were south of the Fifth Corps Headquarters. The march was necessarily to be conducted at night, leaving Ravin de la Fuon by 19 o'clock. After the 182nd Brigade had formed for the night march, orders were received from Headquarters, Fifth Corps, to detach one infantry brigade, leaving it in its present position and reporting it to the Chief of Staff, First Army Corps, for further orders. From that time until the 181st Brigade rejoined the Division on October 16, at Revigny, that brigade, as will be later described, served with the 1st Division, First Corps, and the 32nd Division, Fifth Corps, and later with the 1st Division, Fifth Corps. The remainder of the Division on October 9, 10 and 11 marched south to the Nettancourt area headquarters at Contrisson.

CHAPTER IV

SECOND PARTICIPATION OF 181ST BRIGADE — ASSIGNMENT TO FIRST DIVISION — HEAVY CASUALTIES SUFFERED — COMMENDATION BY COMMANDING GENERAL, FIFTH ARMY CORPS — COMMENDATION BY COMMANDING GENERAL, FIRST DIVISION—HOSTILE UNITS — MATÉRIEL CAPTURED

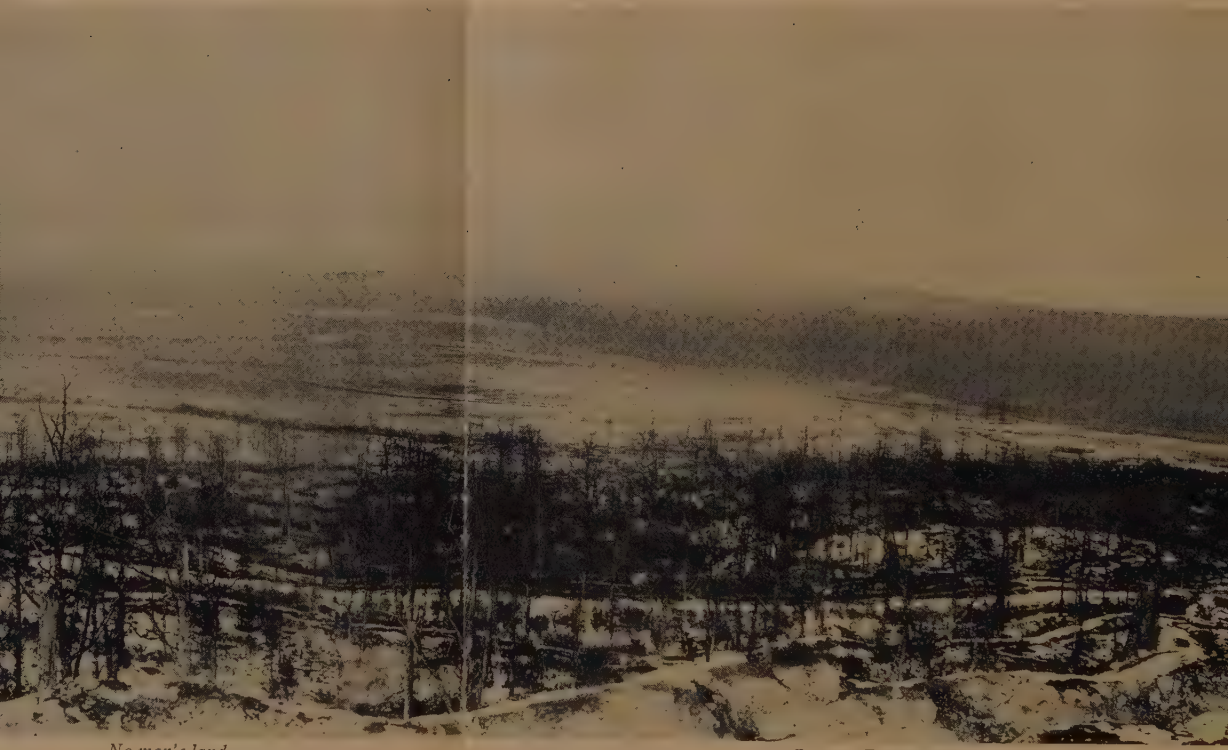
THE 181st Brigade, having been left at the Bois de Cheppy the Commanding general, First Army Corps, was later on the night of October 6-7 under orders to report to placed, October 7, under the Fifth Army Corps. A letter from the Commanding General, Fifth Corps, attached one regiment of infantry and the brigade machine gun battalion to the 32nd Division and the remaining regiment of infantry to the 1st Division. The units attached to the 32nd Division were ordered to take up positions on the left of the line occupied by that division to relieve elements of the 32nd Division northwest of Gesnes in the Bois de Chene-sec. The 362nd Infantry was ordered to take position in Le Bouleaux Bois as Division reserve. These movements were accomplished during the night of October 7-8. The Brigade Commander reported to the Commanding General, Fifth Corps, for further orders, as result of which he reported to the Commanding General, 1st Division. At 18 o'clock, October 8, the 362nd Infantry (and the 1st Division as well) passed to the control and direction of the Fifth Army Corps, and the entire Brigade was assigned by the Fifth Corps to the 1st Division. Brigade Headquarters were established at Eclisfontaine. Thus, this brigade of the 91st Division, after two days' rest, found itself back in the line between the 1st Division and the 32nd Division, in front of the position formerly held by the 182nd Brigade.

The brigade was not to advance unless specially ordered to do so. It developed that, while the portion of the line turned

over to the 181st Brigade by relieved elements of the 32nd Division was supposed to be the line from Hill 269 to Hill 255 (on American Army objective formerly reached by the 91st Division, September 29), the elements of the 32nd Division relieved were actually on a line one and one-half kilometers south of the line joining those two crests, both of which were highly organized and defended by machine gun nests. Some machine gun positions were at the mouths of tunnels opening out of the southern slopes of the hills. A strong concrete blockhouse was discovered just to the north of Hill 255. The defenses of both hills flanked the approaches to each other and were protected by well-directed artillery barrage from the north. General McDonald personally reconnoitered the situation, and after ascertaining that the line he was supposed to hold could only be taken by advancing while the 1st Division attacked on his left and the 32nd on his right, he was then ordered by the Commanding General, 1st Division, to advance, seize and hold the line indicated, at "H" hour, October 9. The 361st Infantry and the 347th Machine Gun Battalion advanced at 9:40 o'clock, October 9, the right assault battalion reaching the base of Hill 255 under heavy artillery and machine gun fire from the two crests north of them. Many casualties were suffered. At 11 o'clock wounded men from the right flank combat liaison detachment reported that the 125th Infantry (32nd Division), on the right of the 181st Brigade, had not advanced abreast of them. Further advance being impossible the new line was held, the men digging in and waiting until the resistance from Hills 269 and 255 could be reduced by artillery. Meanwhile Hill 269 was reconnoitered by patrols and was attacked by the 1st Battalion, 361st Infantry. The crest was seized and held at 16 o'clock. Under artillery-fire protection the 3rd Battalion, 361st Infantry, seized Hill 255, after fighting all afternoon, about 18 o'clock and dug in. During the night of October 9-10 the concrete blockhouse on the northern slope of Hill 255 continued to harass the troops. The attack orders from the 1st Division assigned to the 181st Brigade the thorough mopping up of the triangular sector with the line Hills 255-269 as a base and La Tuilerie Farm as apex, at which latter point the boundaries of the 1st and 32nd Divisions joined, converging on it from the south and southwest respectively.

Mont des Ailleux *Mont Vauquois*

Jump-off of 91st Division in Argonn



No-man's land *German Front Line*

offensive, September 26, 1918.

Liaison with both divisions was established before "H" hour, and during the morning of October 10 the line between Hills 269 and 255 was taken by the 361st Infantry, reinforced by six companies of the 362nd Infantry, both crests being entirely cleared of the enemy. At 11 o'clock General McDonald received a report from Headquarters, 1st Division, that troops of that division were in liaison with the 32nd Division at La Tuilerie Farm, said to be actually occupied by the 32nd Division. This left for the 181st Brigade the apparently simple problem of mopping up the triangle to the apex. The occupation of La Tuilerie Farm was apparently incorrect. At any rate, a formidable center of resistance was encountered on Hill 288, running over the crest of this hill in a general east and west line, a horseshoe-shaped defensive position chiefly organized from a sunken road with sheer walls between twenty and thirty feet high; perfectly concealed machine gun positions, tunneled from the south slope to the road to the south slope of the crest, enabled hostile machine gun fire not only to sweep the line of the 181st Brigade, but to enfilade the lines of the 1st and 32nd Divisions on its flanks. During the night of October 10-11 the 181st Brigade remained about 400 meters south of the crest of Hill 288.

At 21 o'clock, October 10, the 181st Brigade was transferred from the 1st Division to the command of the 32nd Division; and orders from the latter division directed a renewal of the attack on October 11, the 181st Brigade to attack on the left of the 32nd Division. Although the attack was initiated, little advance was made; the defenses of Hill 288 proved too great an obstacle for the combined efforts of the 181st Brigade and the divisions on the right and left of it. A concentration of heavy artillery was put down for fifty minutes, 13 o'clock to 13:50 o'clock. Major Hanson, 347th Machine Gun Battalion, went forward with patrols after the artillery concentration and reported that no material effect had been gained against the defenses of Hill 288, only a few shells of small caliber falling on positions. During the night of October 11-12 units of the 181st Brigade were relieved by units of the 32nd Division, relief being completed at 9 o'clock, October 12.

During this second participation by the 181st Brigade in the Meuse-Argonne its officers and men were operating under

adverse conditions. They had had but two nights' sleep between the two participations, and many of the men were weakened by diarrhea. Most of the men had not yet received blankets or winter underwear, or any change of clothing. Nevertheless, there was no indication of faltering or weakening on the part of officers or men.

After relief, the brigade marched to rejoin the remainder of the Division via Dombasle (morning of October 13), Ippecourt (October 14), Lamermont Farm (October 15), Revigny (October 16).

During the participation of the 91st Division in the Meuse-Argonne, the following casualties were suffered:

	Killed	Wounded	Total
Officers	39	168	207
Men	980	3,748	4,728
	1,019	3,916	4,935

Note.—This does not include casualties in the 58th and 158th Field Artillery Brigade, nor in the auxiliary arms attached. When the 91st Division attacked, September 26, its total strength, including noncombatant arms, was a little less than 20,000. Hence the number killed and wounded represented about one-fourth of the Division, during seventeen days' engagement.

According to the records of the Division, only eleven men were captured by the Germans during the Meuse-Argonne, and one man later in Belgium. The Central Records Office, A. E. F., on June 3, made a report showing that the 91st Division had lost twenty-eight men captured. Although application was made to the Adjutant General of the Army for the names of men in excess of twelve reported alleged to have been captured, the Division Commander was informed that no general compilation had been made at the War Department, and the records of the American Expeditionary Forces, then en route to the United States, had not been received. The only explanation for this discrepancy is that men formerly with the 91st Division who had been evacuated to the rear, or had lost their way, might, after being relieved from hospitals, have rejoined other divisions after the 91st Division was transferred to Belgium. These sixteen men whose names have not been procured may possibly, after recovering from wounds and rejoining

other divisions, have been captured. According to the records of the Division, however, twelve men known to have been captured were returned after the armistice.

The following letter of recognition from the Commanding General of the Fifth Army Corps was received by the Division Commander during the night of October 3-4, while relief by the 32nd Division was being effected:

HEADQUARTERS FIFTH ARMY CORPS
American Expeditionary Forces

France, 3rd October, 1918.

From: Commanding General, V Army Corps.
To: Commanding General, 91st Division.

Subject: Relief of 91st Division.

Under orders from the First Army, the 91st Division will be relieved from the front line tonight and placed in Corps Reserve.

The Corps Commander wishes you to understand that this relief results solely from a realization by higher command that your Division has done its full share in the recent success, and is entitled to a rest for reorganization. This especially as, during the past three days, it has incurred heavy casualties when circumstances would not permit either advance or withdrawal.

At a time when the divisions on its flanks were faltering and even falling back, the 91st pushed ahead and steadfastly clung to every yard gained.

In its initial performance, your Division has established itself firmly in the list of the Commander-in-Chief's reliable fighting units. Please extend to your officers and men my appreciation of their splendid behavior and my hearty congratulations on the brilliant record they have made.

GEORGE H. CAMERON,
Major General, Commanding.

From the Commanding General, 1st Division, was received the following letter in appreciation of the services of the 181st Infantry Brigade:

HEADQUARTERS FIRST DIVISION
American Expeditionary Forces

France, October 12, 1918.

From: Chief of Staff, 1st Division.
To: Commanding General, 181st Infantry Brigade.

Subject: Appreciation of Services.

1. The Commanding General, 1st Division, wishes me to express to you and to the officers and men of your command his appreciation and the appreciation of this division for the services rendered by the 181st Infantry Brigade while attached to the 1st Division during the operations between the Argonne and the Meuse, October, 1918.

2. This division as a whole fully appreciated the difficulties of the position of your brigade. Fatigued by a week's combat and forced by the necessities of the situation to re-enter the battle under the staff and with the artillery support of another division, the willingness and energy with which you executed the missions assigned to you are worthy of the best traditions of the service.

J. N. GREELY,
Chief of Staff.

The following notes on enemy order of battle are drawn from incomplete sources, the German orders captured, while the 91st was in line, not yet being available. They are based on prisoner identifications, made during the fighting, the rapid questioning possible at the time, and upon certain inferences which may safely be drawn from the current of events.

Opposite our front on the morning of September 26 lay (west to east) the 2nd Guard Regiment, 1st Guard Regiment, both of the 1st Guard Division, and the 157th Regiment of the 117th Division. Farther to the east was the 450th Regiment of the 117th Division (prisoners from that unit were brought to our cage by soldiers of the 37th American Division). Judging from the sequence in which prisoners arrived, from their statements and from a few captured documents, it is clear that the three battalions of each regiment were echeloned in depth with the support battalions drawn in fairly close, possibly as far as the subsidiary defenses which lay between the Hagen

Dugout, used as Division P. C., which was struck by shell. This building was used as 91st Division P. C. from September 28 to October 3, 1918. Taken at Epinonville.

Ruins in town of Ciergcs.

Stellung (middle of Cheppy Woods) and the Volker Stellung (Epinonville-Eclisfontaine line). Our actual front, then, was held by one battalion of the 1st Guard Regiment and one of the 157th Regiment, with our extreme left opposing the extreme left of one battalion of the 2nd Guard Regiment. In reserve, behind the 1st Guard Division, was the 5th Guard Division, and behind the 117th Division seem to have been attached Landstrum battalions—Reutlingen and Göttingen.

From the number of prisoners captured and from the fact that it was soonest reinforced, it would appear that our blow fell most heavily upon the 1st Guard Regiment, for by the late afternoon of the 26th our left, south of Eclisfontaine, was encountering elements of two new regiments (20th Infantry and 3rd Grenadier) of the 5th Guard Division.

During the fighting of the 26th and 28th, while we were forcing our way up to and through the woods defending the rear of the Volker Stellung, the battle order of the enemy was much confused. We took prisoners from the original front-line regiments, the reinforcing 5th Guard Division, and also men from a new unit, the 212th Reserve Regiment, 45th Reserve Division (September 27, Eclisfontaine). It is obvious that the enemy was not sure of the line-up of his own troops, reserves having been thrown in here and there and having become mixed with groups of the original defenders. It is equally certain, however, that during these two days he took advantage of our partial check to reorganize, to draw together the scattered parts of his various regiments, and to present again on September 29 a more orderly line. This was done by withdrawing the entirely exhausted 1st Guard and 117th Divisions, and by moving to the west the 5th Guard and 45th Reserve Divisions. A new line, along our front at least, was based on the Kriemhilde Stellung and its forward zone was taken over by fresh troops, the 243rd Regiment of the 53rd Reserve Division and the 173rd Regiment of the 115th Division.

Our attack of September 29 netted us prisoners from these two units; we found that they had both been brought in hastily during the two preceding days, the former from Buzancy (where it had been in process of dissolution) and the latter from Etain, east of the Meuse, via Dun. Renewed American

pressure on September 29 and the shrinkage of effectives forced a still further strengthening of the line, and another new division, the 52nd, appeared during the night of the 29th-30th. It appears from statements of prisoners of this division that some of its elements entered a gap and did not relieve other troops.

During the period of inaction which the 91st was forced to undergo from September 30 to October 3, the enemy was enabled to organize his badly strained front beyond Gesnes and in the Bois de la Morine. Each night our patrols heard sounds of digging along the hostile outposts and each day air reports indicated new emplacements and deepened trenches. When the 91st was finally relieved, there were in line opposite its general front the 173rd and 171st Regiments of the 115th Division and the 170th Regiment of the 52nd Division.

In addition to the above major units, prisoners were taken from the following attached and subsidiary groups:

233rd Pioneer Company—attached to 117th Division.

Landstrum Battalion, "Reutlingen"—attached to 117th Division.

Landstrum Battalion, "Göttingen"—attached to 117th Division.

1st Guard F. A. Regiment—attached to 1st Guard Division.

Foot Artillery Battery No. 88—attached to 1st Guard Division.

Foot Artillery Battery No. 964—attached to 1st Guard Division.

Landwehr Foot Artillery Battalion No. 54—corps artillery.

Schallmess Truppe No. 57—sound and flash ranging.

Sachrichten Abteilung No. 9—signal-liaison detachments.

Starkstrohm Co. No. 128—electric power company.

Wirtschaft Co. No. 163—commissary troops.

Armierung Battalion No. 185—ordnance troops.

Feldbahnbetrief Abteilung—narrow-gauge railway troops.

The total of prisoners passed through the 91st Division cage was 11 officers and 2,360 men. This summary does not include captures made by the 181st Infantry Brigade during its second participation, as those prisoners passed through the cages of the 1st and 32nd Divisions.

The following are the approximate quantities of hostile material taken by the 91st Division during the Meuse-Argonne:

440	Machine Guns
24	Field Guns, caliber 77
1	Field Gun, caliber 105
6	Field Guns, caliber 150
5	Minnewerfers
500	Rifles, Mauser
266	Rifles, Luger
46	Pairs Field Glasses
1,105,000	Rounds Rifle Ammunition
963,000	Rounds Machine Gun Ammunition, in belts
12,000	Rounds Field Gun Ammunition, Caliber 77
1	Tank
5,000	Hand Grenades

CHAPTER V

REPLACEMENTS RECEIVED — IN FLANDERS — WELCOMED BY KING ALBERT — DISPOSITIONS FOR ATTACK — TERRAIN EAST OF LYS

On arrival at the Nettancourt area (Division Headquarters at Contrisson) 7 officers and about 4,000 men from the 85th Division joined as replacements. These men had been exposed to influenza and many were suffering from the disease. The medical officers advised that they be cared for in separate towns in the billeting area in order to prevent spread of the disease throughout the Division. It was necessary to detail Lieut. Colonel A. D. Cummings, and a number of second lieutenants recently appointed from the corps schools, besides other officers of the Division, to care for these 4,000 new men. Although they were assigned on paper to various units, they were not permitted to join, excepting those for the 182nd Infantry Brigade. Orders were received permitting certain men to go to leave areas. Winter underwear was issued to the 182nd Brigade and the replacements. One detachment of 250 men for leave area had left by train on the morning of October 15, and some officers and men, hearing that the division was in the neighborhood, escaped from hospitals and rejoined, believing themselves sufficiently recovered from wounds and anxious to avoid being evacuated farther to the rear. Some additional equipment was received, but the wants of the 181st Infantry Brigade could not be ascertained as they were still three days' march from Contrisson. At noon, October 15, orders by telephone were received from Headquarters, First Army, directing the Division to move by rail to Belgium, entraining at three points, including Revigny, the following day. The same orders indicated that the 53rd Field Artillery Brigade, which had been fighting in the Meuse-Argonne with the

28th Division, was to move independently by rail, joining the Division in Belgium. The Ammunition Train of the 53rd Field Artillery Brigade was to remain with the First Army Corps, and a portion of the Motor Transportation of the 91st Division was to be sent to join the First Corps. One company of the 316th Ammunition Train was left with this motor transportation under orders to join the First American Army.

On the evening of October 16 the 182nd Brigade began to entrain. The movement was in charge of the French Army, and trains were furnished so promptly that the 181st Infantry Brigade was obliged to entrain before issuing clothing. Motor transportation of the Division moved under its own power. No one in the Division was informed of the route to be followed, or as to the point of destination, except that Dunkerque was to be the regulating station for the Division after arrival in Belgium. The Division Commander and Division Staff left for Belgium October 17. Each Brigade and Regimental Commander, with staff, followed by motor transportation as soon as the elements of his command had been entrained. As it was necessary for officers proceeding by motor transportation to follow the trains through various regulating stations, it required two days for any automobile to reach Dunkerque in order to ascertain where the Division was to be detrained.

Of the four thousand replacements received from the 85th Division it was necessary to leave five hundred in hospital at Revigny. Several officers and men, in addition, had become so sick from exposure that they were left in hospital. The replacements who had not yet joined the 181st Brigade followed on additional trains to overtake the Division in Belgium.

The Division left the area of the First Army with less than 15,000 of its own men and about 3,500 replacements. Its Field Artillery Brigade and five companies Ammunition Train had not yet joined. Two companies, "A" and "C," of the Ammunition Train had been with the Division in the Meuse-Argonne, but only Company "C" accompanied the Division to Belgium.

The Division detrained at four detraining points and was bivouacked the 18th and 19th of October in the devastated district about Ypres. On arrival, the 91st had been placed at the disposition of H. M. the King of the Belgians, commanding the Group of Armies in Flanders. This army was made up of

Belgian, French and British troops, the French Army of Belgium being now reinforced by two American divisions, the 37th and the 91st.

The advance echelon from Division Headquarters reached Dunkerque on October 18 and 19. As the latest information of the destination of various trains had been obtained at the mouth of the Somme River on the 18th at the vicinity of Ypres, and as it was learned at Dunkerque that Headquarters of the Group of Armies in Flanders was at a small village on the Belgian coast east of Dunkerque, the Division Commander reported at that headquarters on the morning of October 19 to Major General J. M. J. de Goutte, then acting as Chief of Staff of the Group of Armies under the command of the King of the Belgians, from whom it was learned that, in a day or two, the 91st Division with 53rd Field Artillery Brigade attached would be attached to the French Army of Belgium, under Major General de Boissoudy. It was also learned that the Belgian Army, consisting of about 100,000 men, was on the left of the group, the French Army of Belgium in the center and the Second British Army on the right.

The French Army of Belgium consisted of three corps, in line from north to south as follows: Thirty-fourth Corps, Thirtieth Corps, Seventh Corps. Each French corps consisted of three French divisions. The 37th Division was later to be assigned to the Thirtieth French Corps and the 91st Division to the Seventh French Corps.

In the afternoon the Division Commander and staff found that twenty-four trainloads of the 91st Division had already been detrained, regardless of regiment and brigade, at four points in the neighborhood of Ypres. Neither of these detraining points was in the vicinity of any houses. The only shelter from the weather was afforded by dugouts and elephant houses formerly occupied by the British during their long defense of the Ypres sector. As brigade and regimental commanders had not yet reached the vicinity of Ypres, as they were moving by automobiles, the only method of assembling the Division was to direct every battalion and company to march to the vicinity of Roulers, as General de Goutte had given the Division Commander permission to occupy all available billets in the area just west of Roulers, within a very few miles of where the

French were fighting. Accordingly, orders were issued October 19 for every unit to move over certain roads, one of which passed over the noted Paschendaele Ridge, captured early in the war by Canadian troops. Throughout the march of ten to twenty miles for the various units, there were no buildings standing; locations of former towns were marked by sign-boards placed by the British, the English signs being very welcome to our troops.

By evening of October 20 all units of the 91st Division, excepting the motor truck trains, had reached places where they could bivouac just west of Roulers. Very few houses could be occupied and most of the officers and men slept on the ground under shelter tents. The ground on which these camps could be established had not yet been relieved of the dead French and Germans. One of the first duties of the 91st was to bury the dead.

On October 20 the 53rd Field Artillery Brigade, which had entrained near Clermont, south of the Meuse-Argonne, arrived at the detraining point on the battlefield of Ypres. Elements of that brigade moved to the vicinity of Sleyhaege and Vergelderhock on October 21.

Division Headquarters had been established October 20 in one of the very few buildings in Oostnieuwkerke. The railhead was still St.-Jean d'Ypres. The remainder of the casuals, under Lieut. Colonel A. D. Cummings, joined October 20 and 21, 1918, and were then for the first time assigned to organizations of the 181st Brigade and other Division units.

On October 21, Brigadier General V. A. Caldwell joined the Division under orders assigning him to the 182nd Brigade. On October 22 Colonel H. J. Brees was relieved as Chief of Staff of the Division and succeeded by Colonel H. C. Jewett. Colonel Brees was shortly afterward detailed as Chief of Staff, Seventh Army Corps. On October 23, Colonel F. W. Coleman, Assistant Chief of Staff (G-1), was relieved by orders from Headquarters, A. E. F., to proceed to the United States

On October 22 the Division Commander sent forward officers of the 316th Engineers to reconnoiter the roads east of Roulers over which the 91st Division would soon march to relieve certain French units. One lieutenant on a motorcycle riding along a plain Belgian highway, failing to observe the

French line of surveillance, drove with the motorcycle into No-man's-land, where he halted to examine his map. He was fired on from short range by the Germans, wounded, and his motorcyclist killed.

Service in Belgium was different from that in France. Advancing in France, American troops encountered few French citizens, most of the population having been driven back before the Germans retreated. In Flanders, however, large numbers of Belgians remained in their homes, even in the zone of operations. They fled to their cellars when firing occurred, but they were apparently so used to warfare that they did not care to move when the Germans evacuated their villages or farms.

On October 25 the Division was moved to an area south of Roulers with Headquarters at Château-Rumbeke. Here King Albert of the Belgians called on October 26 to express his welcome to the Americans. Major General de Goutte called the same day, and on the following night the Division Commander and Chief of Staff were invited to call at a château near Bruges occupied by the King of the Belgians as his headquarters.

Meanwhile, each organization was training replacements, issuing clothing and renewing ammunition supplies. A field hospital had been established in Roulers in a convent which the German officers had used as an officers' club. All the wood on the third, fourth and fifth stories had been removed, apparently for fuel. On the first and second floors, however, 500 men of the 91st Division were cared for by a field hospital company, most of them afterward being able to join the Division in time for its "jump-off."

On October 27, the Division having been attached to the French Army of Belgium (Headquarters, Roulers) and thereafter attached to the Seventh French Corps (Headquarters, Iseghem), orders were issued at Division Headquarters moving the infantry brigades to cities west of Iseghem, and the 53rd Field Artillery Brigade behind the infantry. Division Headquarters was established at Château-Iseghem.

On October 29 orders were received from Major General Massenét, commanding the Seventh French Corps, to relieve the 164th Division (French), then near the Lys River, by sending one battalion of infantry that night to relieve the leading

View of ruins of Tronsol Farm and terrain. Taken from western edge of Bois Cummunal de Baulny, one and one-half kilometers northwest of Eclisfontaine.

German prisoners captured near Avocourt in the offensive on the Verdun sector by the 91st Division. American aeroplane overhead. Near Rarecourt, Meuse, France, September 26, 1918.

units of the French, and by sending field artillery forward to the Lys River with orders for their officers to reconnoiter the ground west of the front of the French Army in order to locate positions for the artillery. On October 30 the remaining units of the 91st Division moved to a position assigned by the French Corps Commander at Desselghem, just east of the Lys River.

From October 27, German planes raided the area occupied by the Division, and hostile artillery as well as Allied artillery could be heard day and night a few miles to our east. No casualties were suffered from either. The proximity of the enemy, indicated by these raids, had a tonic effect upon the Division, and its morale was of the highest when its units moved up into the attack positions October 30. It was very short of company officers, most companies of infantry having not more than two officers per company, although sixty second lieutenants recently commissioned after graduation from corps schools had joined the Division after it left the Meuse-Argonne. Between October 19 and 20 a large number of men and some officers who had been wounded in the Meuse-Argonne were either forwarded by orders to Dunkerque by rail or escaped from hospitals in rear of the Argonne and reached Dunkerque. These were re-equipped, forwarded by rail to Roulers, and thence by motor truck or on foot rejoined their regiments. Before the armistice, at least one thousand members of the Division formerly sick or wounded in hospitals had reached their organizations.

The "French Army of Belgium," read the field orders of the 30th of October, "will attack the enemy and drive him east of the Scheldt River."

It was to participate in this offensive that the 91st Division had been brought from the Argonne. The Division was in line by midnight of the 30th of October, relieving the 164th French Division.

Belgian forces held the sector to the north of the French Army of Belgium and British to the south thereof. The order of battle of the French Army of Belgium, October 30, 1918, from north to south, was as follows: Thirty-fourth Corps, Thirtieth Corps, Seventh Corps. After the 164th French Division had been relieved by the 91st, the Seventh Corps front was held by the 128th Division (French), 91st Division (Amer-

ican), with Escadrille 72 and Balloon 73 attached, and 41st Division (French), in the order named, from left to right, the 91st Division holding a front of about four kilometers, extending from Waereghem (inclusive) to Steenbrugge (exclusive). The 164th Division (French) after relief by the 91st Division was placed in second line at the disposition of the King. Brigadier General Gaucher of that division remained with the 91st Division.

The Seventh Corps was directed to attack on the front between Warande and Heirweg, both inclusive. The 91st was directed to attack at "H" hour, October 31, on the front Waereghem (inclusive) to Steenbrugge (exclusive). The direction of the attack carried the 91st Division north of, through and south of a series of low hills on which there were nurseries and farms but which, according to most of the maps, consisted of a wood called Spitaals Bosschen, thence inclining slightly to the south toward the Scheldt River and the direction of Kleihoek-Audenarde. The zone of action of the 128th French Division on the north and the 41st Division on the south was so shaped that before arrival at the Scheldt (Escaut) River their zones disappeared, the 91st Division reaching the Scheldt River next to the 37th Division (American).

The plan of encounter involved encircling Spitaals Bosschen from the north and continuing the attack in the direction of Audendarde, the final objective.

First Objective: High ground north and south through Stuivenberghe.

Second Objective: Heights of Waalem and Kleihoek.

Final Objective: Scheldt River, north and south of Audenarde.

The Division Commander assigned to the 182nd Brigade zone of action from the southern limit of the 128th French Brigade to include the southern edge of Spitaals Bosschen, Stuivenberghe and Audenarde (exclusive). The 181st Brigade was assigned zone of action from the southern edge of Spitaals Bosschen and thence to the Scheldt River south of Audenarde. A separate detachment, consisting of one battalion, 364th Infantry, and two machine gun companies, 182nd Brigade, was detailed to mop up Spitaals Bosschen under command of Major William A. Aird, 348th Machine Gun Battalion.

The 363rd Infantry, having been designated by the Brigade Commander, was to attack north of Spitaals Bosschen in column of battalions. The 364th Infantry, less one battalion, the 346th Machine Gun Battalion, and the 316th Engineers, less two companies, under command of Colonel L. C. Bennett, 364th Infantry, were designated as Division reserve. On the south of Spitaals Bosschen the Brigade Commander designated the 362nd Infantry, two battalions in front line followed by the remainder in support for the attack. The 361st Infantry following as reserve.

To the 53rd Field Artillery Brigade, under Brigadier General W. G. Price, were attached the 59th and 264th French Field Artillery Regiments. One platoon of field artillery was placed on each front-line battalion of infantry. After passing the first objective (east of Spitaals Bosschen), one regiment of field artillery was placed at the disposal of each Brigade Commander.

Each Infantry Brigade Commander detailed one company of infantry and one machine gun platoon on the second-line battalion of his organization to maintain combat liaison with the 128th and 48th French Divisions on the right and left, respectively.

While taking these positions on the night of October 30-31, the area occupied by the Division was subjected to heavy bombardment by hostile artillery. Casualties suffered were mainly in the Division reserve (364th Infantry).

Spitaals Bosschen, a wood of thin and scanty growth of approximately 1,500 meters in diameter, extends across the central part of the Division zone of action, the western edge of which was within 500 meters of the "jumping-off" line of the Division. The terrain to the west of the second objective is rolling and sparsely wooded. To the east of this point the terrain is comparatively open, in general slopes toward the Scheldt River, and is in most part visible from the heights southeast of Audenarde. Intensively cultivated fields, numerous farmhouses and small hamlets, together with several villages of considerable size, all offered favorable positions for the enemy to place machine guns in concealment. Many civilians remained in the sector during the action and took refuge in cellars and dugouts. As these included men, it was difficult to distinguish them from Germans.

The first objective passed north and south through the heights of Stuivenberghe, immediately east of the Spitaals Bosschen. The heights of Waalen and Kleihoek, about five kilometers east of the "jumping-off" line, formed the second objective, while the final objective was the Scheldt River. The dividing line between the brigade zones of action followed the southern edge of Spitaals Bosschen and thence in a generally southeastern direction to the northern outskirts of Audenarde.

CHAPTER VI

ACCOUNT OF THE FOUR DAYS' FIGHTING, OCTOBER 31 TO NOVEMBER 3, 1918 — SECOND PARTICIPATION YPRES-LYS, NOVEMBER 9-11 — CASUALTIES — PRISONERS AND MATÉRIEL CAPTURED — HOSTILE UNITS — COMMENDATIONS

THE 53rd Field Artillery Brigade, to which had been attached the 59th and 264th French Artillery Regiments, supported the division in its attack at 5:30 A. M. this day. It was arranged in four groups: One under Lieut. Colonel Dellaleau, French artillery, composed of five batteries of 75's, at disposition of 182nd Infantry Brigade on the north; one under Colonel R. C. Burleson, 107th Field Artillery, composed of four batteries of 75's supporting the 181st Infantry Brigade on the south; Lieut. Colonel Marty commanded Group "C," six batteries of 75's under the 53rd Field Artillery Brigade, stationed near Desselghen, Division Headquarters; the fourth group, "D," under Colonel E. St. J. Greble, consisting of the 108th Field Artillery (heavy), was also at Desselghen, under the 53rd Field Artillery Brigade. One platoon of 75's was attached to each infantry first-line battalion as "accompanying guns." All the artillery prepared the attack by firing on all sensitive points at 5:25 A.M. After "H" hour, which was 5:30 A.M., Groups "A" and "B" were to protect the advance of their respective infantry brigades by a rolling barrage, beginning 300 meters in front of the leading infantry elements. Rate of advance, 100 meters each four minutes. One battalion of the 108th Field Artillery and one battalion of the 59th (French) were used in connection with aerial observers for firing at long range on temporary targets. A smoke screen was laid along the north and south sides of Spitaals Bosschen, and it was contemplated by the Corps Commander that the two infantry brigades, advancing one north and one south of this strong posi-

tion, would isolate the Germans then defending it, and by the time they had reached the eastern extremity of Spitaals Bosschen, which was estimated to be one hour and forty minutes, the mopping-up detail under Major Aird would have little trouble in making prisoners of all left on those hills.

As the leading battalions (two of the 362nd on the south, and one of the 363rd on the north of Spitaals Boschen) jumped off from their positions west of the Waereghem-Steenbrugge road at 5:30 A.M., they were met by heavy machine gun fire, both from their fronts and from concealed positions in Spitaals Bosschen. The leading battalion of the 363rd Infantry was able to make more rapid progress than the leading line of the 362nd. This was due to fire from a strong German position near Château-Anseghem in the zone of the 41st French Division. Artillery and machine guns from the hill Anseghem were fired accurately from the right along the flank of the front line of the 362nd, while machine guns from Spitaals Bosschen were fired along the front line from the left. As a result, by 9:30 o'clock the leading battalion of the 363rd had advanced 3,000 yards, while the leading battalion of the 362nd had advanced only 1,000. The mopping-up detachment moved forward at the appointed time, 6:50 o'clock. Instead of finding German troops and material available for capture, it met very strong resistance as soon as it reached the Waereghem-Steenbrugge road and by 9:30 had progressed only 500 yards. This detachment was then reinforced by one battalion of the 364th Infantry from the Division reserve and by the 37-mm. guns of the 364th Infantry and by two batteries of 75's. The leading battalion of the 363rd Infantry had almost reached the first objective, while the 362nd was still suffering heavy losses from Germans in front of the 41st Division. Later in the afternoon the 362nd forced an advance with considerable losses until it reached the eastern extremity of Spitaals Bosschen. It was necessary to order the Brigade Commander to withdraw his right flank and entrench for the night with his left near the southeast corner of Spitaals Bosschen and his right flank near Steenbrugge. At that time the 41st Division held its left flank near Steenbrugge and its right flank west of the hill Anseghem, which was still held by the Germans. The mopping-up detachment, after severe fighting, forced its way through Spitaals

Bosschen and was able to occupy the eastern edge thereof by 18 o'clock. At that hour the 182nd Brigade had pushed forward in advance of the first objective and occupied a line from the vicinity of Nokere, which was occupied by the 128th French Division, to the northeast corner of Spitaals Bosschen, including thus the hill on which was the Château-Stuivenberghe. It was learned during the day that a portion of the British 2nd Army south of the 41st French Division had forced its way southeast and east of the hill Anseghem, advancing along the road Courtrai-Audenarde. Although casualties had been heavy, especially in company officers, the troops maneuvered with better liaison and under greater control by their leaders than during the Meuse-Argonne, showing the benefit of the experience they had gained in France. The evacuation of wounded was reported by all unit commanders as perfect. Before the Division advanced to participate with the French Army of Belgium, forty-one American ambulances had been driven by a part of our Sanitary Train from Marseilles, thus replacing the small Ford ambulances which had been assigned to the Division during the Meuse-Argonne. In addition to evacuation of our own wounded, our Sanitary Train evacuated to our field hospitals many French wounded and several Belgian citizens wounded because they remained on their farms as we drove the Germans toward the Scheldt.

The 72nd Aero Squadron (French) rendered excellent service in furnishing the Division Commander information of the location of units and location of targets for our artillery. The French officer at Division Headquarters frequently called up the commander of this squadron ordering a reconnaissance to the front, and usually within forty minutes a message was dropped at Division Headquarters showing the advance units or giving information of hostile targets.

There were attached also to the Division twenty-five men of the French cavalry. They were utilized as mounted couriers stationed with Brigade and Division Headquarters. It was necessary also to order some of them to watch the Flemish windmills, as the Corps Commander reported some of these windmills were used by Flemish citizens to communicate with the Germans.

Detachments of military police were on duty with each

Brigade Headquarters to be used for conducting prisoners to the rear.

Signal corps lines were well maintained in spite of heavy bombardment, and communication between Division and Corps Headquarters, and between the Division and Brigade Headquarters, was never better.

When the Division joined the French Army of Belgium, permission was given to march during the day, and graze animals also during the day. The French Commanders stated that German planes would think we were British, as the color of uniform was similar. This plan saved the animals of the Division from unnecessary fatigue, and they soon improved in condition. As an evidence that the movement of our units and trains did not give information to the enemy of the presence of a large American force, Lieutenant John H. Smith, 107th Field Artillery, while endeavoring to establish a forward observation post near Spitaals Bosschen, October 30, was shot by a sniper and reported killed, by the sergeant who had been with him. On October 31 a German prisoner reported that no knowledge had reached them of the presence of Americans until an American artillery officer had been brought to a dressing station wounded the day before. Lieutenant Smith was later found in a hospital in Antwerp.

Second Day, November 1

In compliance with orders received from the Seventh Corps, Division orders were issued about midnight that the 128th French Division on our north, instead of falling into the reserve as originally planned, would continue its attack, on our left, in the direction of Eyne. The 91st Division would resume its attack at 6:30 o'clock. The northern boundary of the 91st Division zone was somewhat changed. We moved south toward the railroad fork one kilometer north of Audenarde. Since the 41st French Division had failed to reduce the strong German position on the hill Anseghem, it was impracticable to cause the 362nd to move any farther. It was therefore ordered that the 361st Infantry move through the Spitaals Bosschen behind the mopping-up detachment of October 31, passing around the left flank of the 362nd lines to the eastern edge of Spitaals Bosschen, where it would deploy with two battalions

View of Château-Rumbeke, used by 91st Division as P. C.

Soldiers of the 91st Division in Ypres, Belgium. Ruins of the famous Cloth Hall in background.

in the front line in time to move from the woods at 6:30. The 363rd Infantry, being already at the first objective, was to incline to the south so as to cover the entire front of Spitaals Bosschen and gain contact with the 181st Brigade. The remainder of the 364th Infantry was ordered to join the two battalions which had cleaned up Spitaals Bosschen and become the Division reserve. The 37-mm. guns of each front-line regiment and one platoon of field artillery were ordered to accompany each leading battalion. A rolling barrage from the 59th and 264th French Artillery was ordered placed in front of the leading lines 300 yards at the rate of 100 yards in four minutes.

The 361st Infantry was delayed somewhat by its long march around the left flank of the leading regiment and did not emerge from Spitaals Bosschen until 8 o'clock, at which time it was one kilometer behind the right flank of the 363rd, which was advancing in column of battalions.

Flemish citizens reported that hostile artillery near Château-Stuivenberghe had been withdrawn at noon the day before and machine guns at 4 o'clock that morning. Division Headquarters ordered the 182nd Brigade P. C. to Oycke at 10:50 o'clock, the brigade to occupy line of resistance running from Oycke to Wortegem, with a line of surveillance farther east, and that only patrols should advance as far as the Scheldt River. These instructions were due to orders from the Corps Commander that the 91st Division would not advance all of its forces into the valley of the Scheldt that day. As soon as the 361st emerged from the Spitaals Bosschen it inclined to the right, covered the southern half of the Division sector and advanced rapidly, endeavoring to get touch with the 363rd Infantry of the other brigade. This touch was gained by 10 o'clock. Very little resistance from machine guns was encountered, but both brigade lines were shelled heavily by hostile artillery from the hills west of the Scheldt opposite Audenarde. The 181st Brigade Headquarters moved to Wortegem at noon. As with the other brigade, instructions were sent not to move the entire brigade down to the river, but to occupy a line of resistance on the high ground overlooking Audenarde, sending battalions forward to reconnoiter the situation. It was learned that the Germans had destroyed bridges over the three canals which the Scheldt River forms around and through Audenarde. The

falling of these bridges into the canals of the Scheldt had caused a flood of the western bank of the Scheldt, so that it seemed to be impracticable to move to the Scheldt, and throw pontoon bridges until a point near Eyne, considerably down the stream northeast of Audenarde, was reached. This was outside the area of the 91st Division. The 181st Brigade occupied Bevere by 4 o'clock, November 1, sending scouts across the first canal and reconnoitering the city of Audenarde, in which were many machine guns firing from the houses. During this advance Colonel W. D. Davis, 361st Infantry, and Captain Hughes, commanding the leading battalion of the 361st, were killed by shrapnel near the village of Mooreghem on the line of observation which had been ordered occupied by the Corps Commander. Colonel A. D. Cummings, who had been promoted just after the Meuse-Argonne and attached to the 361st, assumed command of the regiment. Some troops, having reached the vicinity of the Scheldt on the flooded area, occupied the outskirts of the city of Audenarde. One company of the 361st had crossed the first canal, where a platoon of engineers was constructing a bridge. The country was open and German artillery from the hill of Fort Kezel, southeast of Audenarde and across the Scheldt, shelled the entire area throughout the afternoon.

During the night Captain Leavell, 316th Engineers, attached to the 181st Brigade Headquarters, with a small detachment, penetrated farther into Audenarde, making reconnaissance of all the bridges which had been destroyed, returning to Brigade Headquarters by daylight. Division P. C. was moved to Château-Stuivenberghe at 4 o'clock.

Third Day, November 2

During the night of November 1-2 the 41st Division (French), which had been able to advance over Anseghem hill as soon as the 91st Division appeared east of that hill, had pushed forward to the river south of the area of the 91st and attempted a crossing on rafts. They were driven back. In a similar manner the 128th French Division, north of the 91st, attempted to push a detachment across the river near Eyne. They too were unsuccessful. One battalion, 361st Infantry, with machine gun company attached, moved from street to

street searching the houses and captured many German prisoners and some snipers and machine guns in the second stories of houses. Machine guns were placed covering the destroyed bridges, but it was not until night that the entire city of Audenarde had been patrolled. During this morning Captain Leavell, with a detachment of the 316th Engineers, made another reconnaissance before daylight to ascertain the most feasible point for construction of a bridge. He encountered a large detachment of Germans emerging from a cellar near the Cathedral. Firing on them and killing five, he captured a Belgian citizen who was attempting to guide these Germans out of the city without being captured. He was awarded the D. S. C. for this feat.

Information having been received that in the area of the 37th Division, where the ground was higher and the branches of the Scheldt united into one canal, troops of that division had been able to cross on fallen trees and light footbridges to the east bank of the Scheldt, message was sent to the Commanding General, 37th Division, asking permission to push a detachment across the Scheldt in his area. The 364th Infantry, with one company of engineers, then at the eastern edge of Spitaals Bosschen as reserve, was designated for this flank movement and ordered to move at once to the west bank of the Scheldt between Eyne and Heurne. The 348th Machine Gun Battalion, less two companies, was stationed along the railroad northeast of Bevere to cover the advance of the 364th Infantry along the east bank toward Mount Kezel after effecting its crossing. The 181st Brigade was directed to occupy Audenarde with a strong detachment, making demonstration of purpose to cross by machine gun fire at all the broken bridges, and be ready to cross to support the attack of the 364th from the northeast. Artillery was prepared to lay a barrage south of the 364th Infantry after its crossing and as it proceeded toward Mount Kezel.

Fourth Day, November 3

So much time was required to receive permission from the 37th Division to make this movement through that area that orders did not reach the 364th until midnight. The march was then taken up by the regiment. Instead of effecting its crossing

before daylight, it merely reached the banks of the Scheldt between Eyne and Heurne about daylight November 3. The Regimental Commander, believing that the secrecy of the movement would be betrayed by throwing bridges after daylight, and being already attacked by German airplanes on the bank of the Scheldt, concealed his regiment as far as practicable and sent report back to Division Headquarters that he believed he could effect the movement better by remaining there throughout the day and crossing after dark that evening. Before this message reached Division Headquarters at Château-Stuivenberghe orders were received from the Seventh Corps Headquarters that, because other corps to the north were not yet ready to cross the line of the Scheldt, further advance would be suspended, the 91st Division withdrawn to billets west of the Spitaals Bosschen, and the 41st Division, by extending its front toward its left, would cover the front then occupied by the 91st Division, namely, the city of Audenarde and the line of the river as far as Eyne. The relief by the 41st Division was to take effect during the night of November 3-4.

The commanding officer, 364th Infantry, was directed to remain concealed near the river until dark and then to withdraw to the billeting area assigned. Some elements in the rear were ordered to withdraw by daylight, the Division P. C. being established at Oostroosboke by 12 o'clock, November 4. The detachment of the 37th Division which had crossed the Scheldt River and established a bridgehead was also withdrawn and that division sent back to billets.

It was never quite understood by the American divisions why the crossing of the Scheldt having been accomplished by a small detachment of the 37th Division, and the crossing by the 364th Infantry and 361st Infantry being probable before daylight November 4, the advance of the Army should be held any longer. The 91st Division believed that the fighting up to that point had been only preliminary and that the real fight would come on forcing the Scheldt River. There was probably some good reason why the French Army of Belgium or the Group of Armies in Flanders did not wish to press the advance at that date. The Division fell back to the billets assigned, remaining in those billets from the afternoon of the 4th until the 8th, renewing ammunition and rations, giving the men baths

in certain delousing establishments formerly used by the Germans, and preparing for further attack.

Meanwhile, on the 6th, orders were received from the French Army of Belgium detaching the 91st Division from the Seventh Army Corps and placing it at the disposal of the Commanding General, Thirtieth Army Corps (French), under Major General Penét. On November 7 Major General Massenét sent to the Division Commander a special order commending the service of the Division, which was published to the command, expressed as follows:

SEVENTH FRENCH CORPS
STAFF

SPECIAL ORDER

Transported from the Argonne to Flanders, the 91st American Division has again been thrown into the battle, a few hours after its arrival.

Under the energetic influence of its Commander, Major General Johnston, the 91st American Division reached all its objectives on the 31st October and 1st November, with remarkable dash and energy.

In spite of the determined resistance of the enemy, in spite of the artillery and machine gun fire which opposed them, the troops of the 91st American Division captured Spitaals Bosschen by a clever flanking movement, reached the Scheldt, and penetrated into the town of Audenarde, from now onwards delivered from the yoke of the invader.

The General Officer commanding the Seventh French Corps heartily congratulates General Johnston, and the officers and men of his division, on the excellent results obtained.

When, in a few days' time, the battle for the passage of the Scheldt takes place, the 91st American Division will be called upon to furnish a further effort.

The brilliant way in which this division has just fought is a sure guarantee that it will gather fresh laurels during the next operations.

Hdqrs., 4th November, 1918.
Commanding General, Seventh Corps.

(Signed) MASSENÉT.

After the Division Commander had conferred with Brigadier General Bablon, commanding the 41st Division (French), instructions were issued for the gradual approach of the 91st Division to relieve the 41st Division in the new front assigned the Thirtieth French Corps. The 91st Division front was to include Audenarde to the railroad junction about one kilometer

northeast of Bevere. The 361st Infantry was sent forward to relieve the 128th French Infantry. The command of the sector passed to the 91st Division November 10 at 20 o'clock. We had later field orders from the Thirtieth French Corps, dated November 9, directing the 91st Division to relieve also the 12th French Division from railroad junction one kilometer northeast of Bevere to Eyne. The commanding officer, 364th Infantry, went to Château-Cruyshautem, to confer with the Commanding General, 12th Division.

Orders for the new movement announced that the French Army of Belgium would effect a crossing of the Scheldt and push energetically forward to occupy the plateau between the Scheldt and the Dendre. The Thirtieth Corps was to attack on the front between Heurne and Audenarde, both inclusive.

The 132nd French Division was to be on the left and the 41st French on our right.

The 182nd Brigade, occupying the left half of the 91st Division sector, was to attack in line of regiments, the 364th on the left with two battalions on the front line, and the 363rd on the right with one battalion in front; one battalion of the 363rd was designated as Division reserve.

The 181st Brigade was to attack in column of regiments, the 362nd following the 361st. Division engineers were to throw two footbridges over the Scheldt for each front-line battalion. One platoon of light artillery was placed at the disposal of each front-line battalion. The Division reserve, consisting of the 346th Machine Gun Battalion and one battalion of 363rd Infantry, were to stand in readiness near Oycke. Division Headquarters was to open at Château-Nokere at noon, November 10.

After these dispositions had been effected, and while troops were marching thereto late in the afternoon of November 9, information was received that the enemy had commenced to retire from the east of the Scheldt, and that detachments with small groups of the 41st and the 12th French Division had gained possession of the eastern bank of the river. Operations Orders No. 63, Thirtieth Army Corps Headquarters, directed the 12th and 41st Divisions to continue the pursuit; that only one brigade of the 91st Division would pass through the French elements east of the river as soon as they met opposition, and

thereafter pursue and maintain contact with the enemy. The remainder of the Division was to remain in position west of the river. To carry out this order the 182nd Brigade was ordered to cross the river at 6:30 o'clock, November 10, supported by one regiment of light field artillery. Thus the crossing of the river was effected about twelve hours earlier than the original plan. Foot troops of the 182nd Brigade crossed the Scheldt at Audenarde over improvised bridges constructed by the 316th Engineers. The animals of the machine gun battalion accompanying crossed the river by swimming. The 109th Field Artillery crossed near Eyne and took up a position to support the advance of the 182nd Brigade. The French elements, 41st Division, continued in front of the 182nd Brigade, although they were to be relieved at Audenarde. It was later learned that the instructions were that the French would continue until resistance was met, at which time the American troops would pass through the French and take up the advance. It was not until the evening of the 10th that the Commanding General, 41st French Division, having about that time met some resistance, was willing to permit the 182nd Brigade to pass through his lines and occupy the sector. Very few casualties were suffered this day. In the afternoon Division Headquarters advanced to Audenarde. One battalion 107th Field Artillery crossed the Scheldt at Audenarde over bridges constructed by the engineers. By night the leading elements of the 91st had relieved the 41st French and occupied a line in touch with the Germans running through Noorebeck-Ste. Marie. Orders were issued, and the Division prepared to attack at daylight November 11. However, during the night the following message was received from the Commanding General, Thirtieth French Corps:

> The G. A. F. telephone thus. On account of delay in delivery of ammunition, operations foreseen for this morning, November 11, will be postponed until further notice. No action will take place the morning of the 11th.

Later, about 8:30 o'clock, message by telephone to the French liaison officer directed that the 91st Division make no offensive this morning. Troops were informed that by orders from Marshal Foch hostilities would cease along the front at 11; the line of outposts reached at that hour would be held.

All communication with the enemy was forbidden.

Later, orders were issued from the Thirtieth Army Corps permitting an advance until 11 o'clock "provided no opposition was encountered." It was impracticable at that hour to reach the elements of the command which had been ordered to establish the outpost line, and occupy billets, in time for formations to be resumed for any attack by 11 o'clock. The line held at that hour (11 o'clock) extended from the heights north of Boucle St. Blaise to the heights east of Benteveld. It was about one kilometer west of the Roosebeke bridge, from which the last hostile fire had been received the night before.

During its engagements in the Ypres-Lys offensive the total casualties suffered by the 91st Division were:

	Officers	Men	Total
Killed	14	201	215
Wounded	40	674	714
Killed and wounded	54	875	929

These do not include casualties in the 53rd Field Artillery Brigade, nor the two French artillery regiments, Escadrille 72 and Observation Balloon 73, which were attached for duty with the Division during the Ypres-Lys.

Only 41 prisoners were captured, of whom one was a commissioned officer.

Matériel captured:

Artillery, 150-mm.	1
Artillery, 75-mm.	1
Machine Guns	26
Rifles	23
Ammunition	several thousand
Motor Truck	1

On November 2 the French Army and Corps Commanders visited Division P. C. at Château-Stuivenberghe and asked if the Division Commander was not discouraged by his heavy losses. They were told that the losses thus far were far less in proportion than the Division had suffered in the Meuse-Argonne; that the morale of officers and men was excellent, and the Division had just struck its gait. The losses of the American divisions were heavier than the French. This may be ascribed to the greater strength of the American divisions,

View of destroyed railroad tracks at Waereghem, Belgium. These tracks were destroyed by mines before the Germans retreated from the city. Men working in picture are from Company A, 316th Engineers.

Cathedral Saint-Walburga, showing damage done by shell fire. This church was first built in the thirteenth century and later added to in the sixteenth century. Audenarde, Belgium.

as well as to the fact that they fought boldly in the open and advanced much more rapidly than the French.

It was with much regret that the Division received orders November 3 to withdraw just after its preparations for crossing the Scheldt had been completed. There were evidently other reasons why the general advance was not desirable at that time.

Hostile Units in Front of the 91st Division October 31-November 11, 1918:

At the time of the attack of October 31 the following enemy units were in line opposite our front (north to south):

98th Regiment, 207th Division.
209th Reserve Regiment, 207th Division.
228th Reserve Regiment, 49th Reserve Division.
225th Reserve Regiment, 49th Reserve Division.

During the fighting of October 31 and November 1, prisoners were taken from all these units, as well as from the following artillery regiments:

75th Foot Artillery.
49th Foot Artillery.

On November 1 (night) the 207th Division and the 49th Reserve Division were withdrawn, and the line of the Scheldt, opposite our front, was held (north to south) by the 6th Bavarian Reserve Division (20th Bavarian Regiment) and the 15th Reserve Division (25th Regiment). These divisions apparently remained in line until November 11, although regimental reliefs may have taken place.

From November 11 to 18 the Division remained in billets on both sides of the Scheldt River in the vicinity of Audenarde. A large factory had been converted by the Germans into a delousing and bathing establishment with 64 showers. Although the plumbing had been destroyed by the Germans before retreating, it was repaired by the 316th Engineers, and the troops of the 91st Division were marched in turn to Audenarde by battalion, each man getting a hot bath while his clothing was being deloused under supervision of the 316th Sanitary Train.

On the 13th, Commanding General, Thirtieth French Corps, received a review of the 361st Infantry at Audenarde. He later

published the following order concerning the service of the 91st Division while attached to the Thirtieth French Corps:

Thirtieth Army Corps H. Q. Nov. 24, 1918.
General Staff

From: The General of Division PENÉT, commanding the Thirtieth Army Corps.

To: The Commanding General of the 91st Infantry Division, U. S. A.

The General Commanding the Thirtieth Army Corps does not want to part with the 91st Infantry Division without expressing to its Chief, its officers, its splendid units, all his appreciation of the fine military qualities they have shown during the length of their attachment to the Corps.

By abandoning the line of the Scheldt, the enemy did not allow the putting in execution of the plan of attack which was so cleverly promoted. The efforts made by the officers and the troops in order to have all necessary materials at their disposal when and where needed, the strict discipline which presided over all preliminary movements and which were a certain presage of success, are nevertheless deserving of the greatest praise.

The Commanding General of the Thirtieth Army Corps takes great pleasure in sending this letter as a proof of his appreciation to the General Commanding the 91st Division and thanks him for his intelligent and faithful co-operation.

(Signed) H. PENÉT.

Still later, Major General de Goutte, who had resumed command of the Sixth French Army after the dissolution of the Group of Armies of Flanders, published the following General Order concerning the services of the 37th and 91st Divisions in Belgium:

VI French Army H. Q., 11th December, 1918.

GENERAL ORDER NO. 31

In addressing the Divisions of the United States Army who covered themselves with glory in the Château-Thierry offensive, I said that orders given by the Commanding Officers were always accomplished irrespective of the difficulties arising thereby or the sacrifices to be made.

I have found the same spirit of duty and discipline freely given in the 37th and 91st Divisions, U. S. A., which brings about valiant soldiers and victorious armies.

On the heights between the Lys and the Escaut the enemy was to hold "to the death." The American troops belonging to these divisions, acting with the French Divisions of the Flanders Army Group, smashed

them in October 31, 1918, and after hard fighting threw them back upon the Escaut.

Then, in an operation of extraordinary daring, the American units crossed the Escaut under the enemy fire and maintained themselves on the opposite bank, notwithstanding counter-attacks.

Glory to such troops and to such commanders. They have bravely contributed to the liberation of a part of Belgian territory and to the final victory.

The great nation to which they belong can be proud of them.

THE COMMANDING GENERAL OF THE ARMY,

(Signed) DE GOUTTE.

On November 17, Major General De Boisoudy, commanding the French Army of Belgium, and Major General Massenét, commanding the Seventh French Corps, to which corps the Division had just been returned for the march toward the Rhine, visited Division Headquarters in Audenarde, and expressed admiration of the method by which bridges had been constructed over the canals of the Scheldt for the further advance of the army.

Later, the same afternoon, His Majesty the King of the Beigians visited Division Headquarters without notice, and expressed his thanks and admiration for the action of the Division in the Group of Armies in Flanders. After meeting the Division Staff he drove to the city hall to call upon the Burgomaster and appeared to be very much pleased when the people assembled in the plaza in front, an American band playing the Belgian national air and later the Marseillaise, the people in the plaza singing the words. He visited also the hospital in which the 316th Sanitary Train had assembled all the sick of Belgium, moving them from cellars to which they had been moved during the bombardment, and restoring the convent, which had been occupied as a hospital during the German rule, to proper order for the care of the sick. His Majesty expressed appreciation of the method by which the Division had cleaned the streets and moved the débris of the bombardment and assisted in re-establishing civil government in Audenarde.

CHAPTER VII

MARCH TOWARDS RHINE — RETURN TO DUNKERQUE — IN FRANCE AGAIN — COMMENDATION BY COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF — DIVISION NAME AND EMBLEM — DEMOBILIZATION

On November 16, the 91st Division was detached from the Thirtieth French Corps and attached to the Seventh French Corps for the proposed march to the Rhine. The Group of Armies in Flanders was dissolved. General de Goutte was placed in command of the Sixth French Army, consisting of the Seventh, Thirtieth and Thirty-fourth Corps. The French army was to march on two roads: The Seventh French Corps, to which the 91st Division was attached, was to move on the Audenarde-Bruxelles road, followed by the Thirtieth Corps. The Thirty-fourth Corps, to which the 37th American Division was attached, was to move toward Bruxelles on a road approximately parallel, but a few kilometers north of the Audenarde-Bruxelles road. The Second British Army was moving along roads south of the French. The difficulty of handling the transportation of three corps on these two roads proved great. After moving east about two days the two American divisions stopped, and it seems probable that the Commander-in-Chief, American Expeditionary Forces, did not wish them to go farther toward the Rhine in that sector. The French Commander decided to send only the Seventh French Corps to the Rhine, leaving one French corps in Belgium and sending the other back to the vicinity of Dunkerque.

While the Division was billeted in the Audenhove-Ste. Marie area, with headquarters at Château-Michelbeke, a battery of the 53rd Field Artillery Brigade was sent to Bruxelles to represent the 91st Division. A battalion of infantry from the 37th Division, as well as a battalion of the 5th and 164th French Divisions, was sent to Bruxelles, all these troops to act

as escort for His Majesty the King of the Belgians on November 22, the date of his re-entry into his capital. About twenty-five officers from each of the American divisions were invited to witness the entry of the King.

Meanwhile the 91st Division received orders attaching it to the Thirty-fourth French Corps while marching through the area of that corps in Belgium toward Dunkerque, France. After the armistice all colors were uncased and bands marched at the heads of their units and played while such units were passing through Belgian cities. On the march westward the Division was halted in the neighborhood of the Lys River, with headquarters at Denterghem, from November 25 to December 5. On December 5, 6 and 7 the Division, marching westward via Roulers, crossed the devastated Ypres area and occupied billets south of Dunkerque, with headquarters at Rousbrugge, to await rail transportation to Le Mans area, France. While the Division was retiring to Dunkerque, General de Goutte, then commanding the Sixth French Army, ordered the Commanding Generals of the 37th and 91st Divisions, about fifty officers, and all the regimental and national colors of the 37th and 91st Divisions to proceed to Aix-la-Chapelle (called by the Germans "Aachen"). This detachment spent one night at Louvain, entertained by a French division of the Seventh Corps. The next day they crossed the border from Belgium into Germany, spending the night at Eupen. On the morning of December 7, with the leading elements of the Seventh French Corps, the detachments of these two American divisions, with their colors, entered Aix-la-Chapelle. All of the colors with their escorts, their regimental and brigade commanders, with colors of the Seventh French Corps, formed facing the cathdral at Aix-la-Chapelle. For more than a thousand years this cathedral had formed the tomb of the Emperor Charlemagne. Arms and colors were presented to the remains of the old Emperor. The national anthems of America and France were played by a French band. General de Goutte dipped the colors of France toward the tomb of Charlemagne, advising him that the French had returned to redeem his remains from the possession of Germany in the following eloquent address:

"Soldiers of France:

"In the year 814 of our era, Charlemagne, Emperor of the

Gauls, the greatest monarch in the history of France, died at Aix-la-Chapelle. He rests in this cathedral.

"During his long life he fought in Spain, in Italy and in Switzerland, but the greatest enemy of this mighty emperor, as in Caesar's time, so in all time, was the Germanic people.

"That is why he made Aix-la-Chapelle the capital of his Empire. That is why he created the 'defensive marches' of the Rhine, which were always ready to throw back the ever-menacing, barbarous invasion, always ready by the force of arms to subdue the turbulent and pillaging Germanic tribes living on the right bank of the Rhine.

"Ten centuries after Charlemagne, after the wars of the Revolution and of the Empire, Napoleon made Aix-la-Chapelle the capital of a French department for the same reason. At the beginning of these wars the German invasion was stopped there by the soldiers of France, as it has again been stopped in Champagne.

"A study of history will show that all the wars and invasions which for the last two thousand years have flooded Europe with blood can be traced to the thirst for conquest of the Teutonic people or of the Germans. Let us not forget this.

"During these struggles, lasting centuries, imposed by the Germans upon the French, they finally destroyed the Celtic, Gaelic and French population which inhabited the left bank of the Rhine. They took their place and established military bases in readiness for further invasions towards the west. I will not mention them, they are too numerous; I will only remind you of the German invasion of 1870, which, for forty-eight years, separated us from Alsace and Lorraine, now again conquered.

"Finally, in 1914, exactly eleven centuries after the death of Charlemagne, William of Hohenzollern, Emperor of Germany, concentrated his formidable armies in the territory of the Rhine provinces, then Germanized, and violated, in spite of treaties, the neutrality of Belgium. Through this infamous deed, the waves of barbarians spread themselves throughout the rich provinces of northern and eastern France, to tear those provinces from us and this time to exterminate their population.

"But the soldiers of France, of Charlemagne's France, weakened by the loss of territory, but still strong, thanks to the valor of her children, were ready.

"After the first surprise, the invading wave was checked at the Marne and thrown back upon the Aisne. During four years of hard fighting, from the North Sea to Switzerland, on the Yser, on the Somme, on the Aisne, in Champagne and at Verdun, the enemy was checked. And when, last May and July, he gathered together his forces liberated from the East and threw them against us in a desperate effort, the soldiers of France again broke up their attacks in Champagne and on the doubly sacred river Marne.

"Then came the great hundred-day epoch through which you have just lived; when the armies of France, striking the enemy everywhere, giving him no respite, threw him out of the Vosges, from the Marne, from the Oise and from the shores of the Yser to the Rhine.

"Now that the goal has been reached, the poilus of France, which future generations will perhaps recognize as greater than the grognards of Napoleon and the knights of Charlemagne, come to give homage to the emperor named Charles the Great by the historians of France because he conquered the Germans.

"And now, when the German Emperor, author of this war which has cost humanity twenty million men and France so many sacrifices, so much devastation and mourning, now, when this vanquished and dethroned Emperor awaits nearby a just punishment, the victorious flags and standards of the descendants of Charlemagne's knights bow down before the tomb of their great ancestor.

"His ashes will thrill with joy at the touch of the French tricolor, the symbol of the warlike virtues which are his legacy.

"The traditions of tenacity, of energy, of the valor of our ancient race, have been preciously preserved for more than eleven centuries.

"The heroes of the great war are here to-day to prove it.

"The American flags wave near ours. They represent justice and righteousness.

"The great nation which holds us as a beloved sister came to help us throw back the German invasion. At the cost of much sacrifice she is victorious and has grown greater thereby. Her task is now accomplished. With France she pays homage to the great Emperor; she has followed his example in check-

ing the barbarians of modern times from across the Rhine and in beating the Huns. The French thank her."

Following this ceremony, a review was held of the Seventh French Corps, the American colors and color guards following the French cavalry regiment which led the corps. Most of the Germans kept off the streets. The equestrian statue of William the Second was draped in mourning, but the few Germans on the streets uncovered as the colors passed. The Commanding Generals of the 37th and 91st Divisions rode with the Seventh Corps Commander, and the other American officers formed on the left of the French staff during the march past. On the following day the Seventh French Corps continued its march toward the Rhine and the American detachments moved by motor transport, rejoining their divisions south of Dunkerque, after visiting such interesting points as Liége, Namur, Bruxelles, Bruges and the battlefield of Waterloo.

Throughout almost all of the month of December the 91st Division was billeted in very uncomfortable quarters in Belgian and French villages south of Dunkerque. On December 9 the 91st Division was assigned to the Second American Corps, Major General G. W. Read, whose headquarters were then at Bonnetable in Le Mans area. There was little ground near Rousbrugge on which to train troops. Rain fell daily. Most of the billets were without heat or light, and the nights were long. The troops were exercised along the roads and given leaves to visit Calais, Boulogne, Dunkerque, and the battlefield south of Ypres over which the British had struggled for four years.

Lieut. General Bernheim visited the 91st Division December 17 and decorated 150 members with the Belgian Croix de Guerre.

Some changes in the staff had occurred. Colonel P. C. Field, formerly Division Surgeon, was sent to a hospital in Paris soon after arrival in Belgium, and Major J. G. Strohm acted as Division Surgeon throughout the operations in Belgium. Major H. L. Mack succeeded Colonel Coleman as Assistant Chief of Staff (G-1) about October 22, and until November 4, when Colonel W. A. Burnside joined the Division under orders for assignment as Assistant Chief of Staff (G-1). Lieut. Colonel B. L. Bargar, I. G. D., formerly with the 37th

Placing abutment for bridge over canal in town of Audenarde. City was badly damaged by shell fire.

Men of Company A, 316th Engineers, marching over completed pontoon bridge constructed over River Scheldt. Taken on outskirts of Audenarde, Belgium.

Division, was assigned as Division Inspector about November 25. At least one thousand officers and men formerly wounded rejoined the Division during its stay in Belgium.

On December 28 removal by rail from Rousbrugge and Rexpoede was commenced. Three officers had been sent ahead to La Ferte Bernard area to select billets, establish signal corps communication and receive replacements of the Division, which began to arrive in the La Ferte Bernard area one month before the Division was able to obtain trains. Commencing December 28, the last element of the 91st Division, including the 53rd Field Artillery Brigade, left Belgium January 9.

On arrival in the Le Mans area the Division, including the 53rd Field Artillery Brigade, which was billeted seventy-five miles west of Division Headquarters, remained under the Commanding General of the Second Corps until January 31. On February 1, the Second Corps was dissolved, and General Read took command of the American Embarkation Center, headquarters at Le Mans. At the same time, the 53rd Field Artillery was detached and ordered to join its proper Division (28th).

During the stay in the La Ferte Bernard area, about January 1 to April 1, five hours daily were devoted to drill. Athletics and other games occupied each afternoon, and halls or tents were arranged for most of the forty villages at which billets were occupied, and entertainments were given in the evening. Hot baths were established in every village. Much attention was paid to washing of clothing, training the men in ceremonies, and in keeping them occupied to prevent homesickness.

On January 27 the Commander-in-Chief inspected and reviewed the Division in a field near the village of Belleme. Snow had fallen all the day before. The roads were full of mud and the fields of mud covered by melting snow. Organizations which were billeted more than ten miles from the review grounds were moved by trucks. With great trouble it was possible to assemble the entire Division, less wagon trains, at the review grounds. General Pershing, after the inspection and before review, personally decorated a large number of officers and men with the Distinguished Service Cross and two enlisted men with the Medal of Honor. Some time after his return to

his headquarters, he sent the following letter to the Division Commander:

AMERICAN EXPEDITIONARY FORCES
Office of the Commander-in-Chief
France, February 20, 1919.

Major General William H. Johnston,
Commanding 91st Division,
A. E. F.

My dear General Johnston:

It gives me great pleasure to extend to you and the officers and men of the 91st Division my compliments upon their splendid record in France.

Arriving on July 12, the Division was thrown into the active fighting in the Meuse-Argonne offensive without previous training in the line. From September 26 to October 3 it was actively engaged in this offensive, making an advance of thirteen kilometers against strong opposition, capturing the towns of Very, Gesnes and Epinonville. When the Division was withdrawn on October 3, the 181st Brigade remained in the battle line until October 12, its units operating with the 32nd and 1st Divisions. In the middle of October the Division was attached to the Seventh French Army Corps of the Sixth French Army in Flanders. Between October 31 and November 2, the Division made an advance of eleven kilometers, capturing the town of Audenarde. Crossing the Scheldt River, on November 10 and 11, the Division was in pursuit of the enemy when the armistice ended hostilities.

It was gratifying to see your troops in such good physical shape, but still more so to know that the moral tone of all ranks is so high, which it is hoped will continue even after their return to civil life.

Sincerely yours,
(Signed) JOHN J. PERSHING.

During the stay of the Division in the La Ferte Bernard area, the 160th Field Artillery Brigade (85th Division) was attached to the 91st Division and billeted south of La Ferte Bernard from February 14 to 20, when it was detached and returned to its proper division.

Several organizations of the Division organized theatrical troupes which, after touring the area of the Division, were sent outside of that area to play for other commands. Night schools were organized under the Senior Chaplain, and 3,600 men of the Division were attending school most of the time from January 1 to March 31. About March 1, the Division was permitted to select 250 officers and men, most of whom were sent to the University of Beaune, Department of Côte

d'Or. Some officers and men were sent to various universities in France and England to take special courses. All of these were to remain three months, pursuing educational courses and returning after the Division.

Under orders from the Commander-in-Chief, each division in the A. E. F. was directed to conduct a horse show. That of the 91st Division, managed by Lieut. Colonel T. A. Driscoll, Assistant Chief of Staff (G-2), was held at Nogent le Rotron in the afternoon of March 1. It consisted not only of riding and jumping, but of exhibition of various kinds of transportation with which the Division was equipped. Prizes worth about $500 were purchased in Paris from the Division athletic fund.

On March 8 Brigadier General J. B. McDonald decorated six officers and men with the Distinguished Service Cross and about 75 with the French Croix de Guerre. Some of the officers and men recommended for these decorations had been detached for service with the Army of Occupation, and several others were posthumous awards.

On March 16 a representative of each unit of the 91st Division met at La Ferte Bernard, and the "91st Division Association" was organized. All officers and men who had ever honorably served with the 91st Division were declared eligible to join.

Throughout the service of the 91st Division in France and Belgium, representatives of the Y. M. C. A., American Red Cross, Knights of Columbus, had been with the Division, contributing to the welfare of officers and men. This welfare work was very much increased after the armistice, and materially served to reduce homesickness and to render the officers and men contented while awaiting orders to return to the United States.

All units were inspected carefully by representatives of the American Embarkation Center before leaving the La Ferte Bernard area for the coast. After all the units had been prepared, and while some of them were being inspected, one thousand additional casuals joined the Division. These were billeted in separate towns, organized as a casual battalion, supplied with sufficient of the company funds to improve their messes, and officers of the Division were attached to them to prepare

their records and prepare the men for embarkation. They included a few men who had formerly served with the Division and had been evacuated to the hospitals in the rear. The other men had been serving in hospitals in the rear and then on guard duty in the service of supplies. They were very glad to join any division and lose their casual status.

So diligently did the officers of the 91st Division take care of equipping and clothing these casuals that by the time other organizations had left by train for the coast this casual battalion was ready to leave on one of the last trains. The movement went forward on one or two trains daily, troops sailing from St.-Nazaire as fast as vessels were available. As a result of the congestion in the camp at St.-Nazaire, the movement by rail was interrupted from March 25 to 30. The Division sailed from St.-Nazaire between March 19 and April 6.

Before leaving St.-Nazaire, at which place Division Headquarters remained from April 1 to 6, the Division Commander received the following letter from Major General G. W. Read, commanding the American Embarkation Center:

Headquarters, American Embarkation Center,
A. P. O. No. 762, American E. F.,
April 1, 1919.

From: Commanding General.
To: Commanding General, 91st Division.
Subject: Service of 91st Division.

1. I desire to express to you upon the departure of your Division my appreciation of the character of the service of the Division with this command as well as with the Second Corps.

2. It is gratifying to note in an organization the willingness to perform the necessary duties out of the line with the same enthusiasm and devotion to duty as characterized its service in active operations.

3. The efficient manner in which the casuals who were sent to the Division, upon the eve of its departure, were taken care of, is an example of the service of an organization for the good of others less fortunately situated.

4. The service of your Division with us will be remembered with pleasure and satisfaction.

(Signed) G. W. Read,
Major General, U. S. A.

While the Division was serving in Belgium orders were received to submit to the Commander-in-Chief a pattern and description of a divisional distinctive insignia to be worn on

the left shoulder of the blouse. The insignia recommended was a fir tree of green cloth, inscribed within a triangle with base of two inches and altitude two inches. This having been approved, orders were issued in December announcing the insignia and directing the Quartermaster to furnish the proper number for each officer and man.

While the Division served at La Ferte Bernard the following orders were issued to announce the name by which the Division was popularly known, the distinctive divisional insignia and motto:

HEADQUARTERS 91ST DIVISION,
A. E. F.

January 29, 1919.

GENERAL ORDERS:
No. 7.

I. 1. The name "Wild West Division," by which this Division has been known since the days of its organization at Camp Lewis, Washington, in 1917, is officially recognized as the distinctive divisional name.

2. The distinctive divisional design, a green fir tree, adopted as a personal badge, to be worn by each officer and man of the Division (G. O. 57, 91st Division, 1918), is emblematic not only of the foliage found in each State from which the personnel of this Division was selected, but the ever green and ever useful character of this foliage is emblematic also of the state of readiness and the degree of usefulness which has characterized, and should continue to be the aim of, each unit of the Division.

3. Since this Division was ready to participate in the St.-Mihiel Salient operation while standing in the reserve of the First American Army; since it was ready to attack in the front line of the Fifth Army Corps, from Fôret de Hesse, when the Commander-in-Chief launched his attack against the enemy's line of communications between the Meuse River and the Argonne Forest; since some of its units were already entraining for Belgium before others, marching from the firing line, had reached the railroad; since its units never hesitated to attack the most formidable of the enemy's defenses in Belgium; and since its members are now ready, either to return to the United States and resume the pursuits of peace, or to continue their service wherever ordered by the Commander-in-Chief, the phrase "Always Ready" is adopted as the divisional motto.

By command of Major General Johnston:

HENRY C. JEWETT,
Colonel, General Staff, Chief of Staff.

Official:
(Signed) D. J. COMAN,
Major, A. G., Adjutant.

Before the Division moved from American Embarkation Center to St.-Nazaire, the following letter was received from the Chief Signal Officer, American Expeditionary Forces, concerning the service of the 316th Field Signal Battalion, and announced as shown below:

GENERAL ORDERS:

No. 20.

II. 1. The following letter, showing appreciation by the Chief Signal Officer, American Expeditionary Forces, of the services rendered by the 316th Field Signal Battalion, is published for the information of all officers and men of the Division:

AMERICAN EXPEDITIONARY FORCES
Office of the Chief Signal Officer

March 5, 1919.

From: Chief Signal Officer, A. E. F.

To: Commanding Officer, 316th Field Signal Battalion.

Subject: Separation of organization from American E. F.

1. On the departure of your organization for the United States the Chief Signal Officer of the American E. F. desires me, in saying farewell to yourself, your officers and your men, for him, to express his deep gratification over the fact that they have conducted themselves at all times while on a foreign soil in a manner true to the traditions of an American organization.

2. The career of the 316th Field Signal Battalion with the 91st Division, and the splendid work performed by it, have been closely followed by the Chief Signal Officer. Division, Corps and Army Commanders have been most lavish in their praise of the accomplishments of the Signal Corps in this war, and our Commander-in-Chief has placed himself on record as saying that without the aid of this service the successes of our armies would not have been achieved. The 316th Field Signal Battalion, on the record of its task well done, can look with pride on its share in the credit that has been reflected on this Corps.

3. In their return home and to their pursuits in civil life, the Chief Signal Officer wishes that all good fortune may attend yourself and the members of your command.

(Signed) ROY H. COLES,

Lieut. Colonel, Signal Corps,
Acting C. S. O.

2. During the three offensives, St.-Mihiel Salient, September 12-13; Meuse-Argonne, September 26-October 12; and Ypres-Lys, October 20-November 11, officers and men of the 316th Field Signal Battalion contributed very materially to the splendid record made by this Division.

Without the communication furnished by this Battalion within the Division and communication between the Division and other units, tactical control of units of the Division would have been very much impaired, if not impracticable. Its officers and men displayed gallantry in action, in establishing and maintaining wire and wireless communication, equal to that displayed by units whose function was to deliver fire and shock action. It usually requires more bravery to serve under fire, without returning the fire, than to discharge firearms at a visible enemy. The members of this Battalion may contemplate with pride, not only their technical service, but their soldierly conduct under fire, and their excellent morale, maintained throughout hostilities and since actual hostilities have ceased.

By command of Major General Johnston:
WHJ
18:00-18:30
Official: HENRY C. JEWETT,
Colonel, General Staff, Chief of Staff.

(Signed) D. J. COMAN,
Lieut. Colonel, A. G.,
Adjutant.

General Distribution.

Upon arrival in New York harbor the various units of the 91st Division were sent to either Camp Merritt, N. J., Camp Mills or Camp Upton, N. Y. The personnel at that time included officers and men from nearly every State of the Union. Orders from the Port of Debarkation, Hoboken, directed the transfer of officers and men to the camps nearest their homes at the time they entered the service. The headquarters of each unit, with men whose residences were in the neighborhood, were sent to either Fort D. A. Russell, Wyoming; Camp Lewis, Washington; Camp Kearny, California; or Presidio of San Francisco. Officers and men belonging to such units whose homes were beyond the fixed limit were sent to other camps. Thus the records of the units of the 91st Division reached four different points of demobilization on the Pacific Coast. From those points, after demobilization was completed, regimental and national colors were sent to the States which had furnished the plurality of enlisted men for the various organizations at the time of the organization of the Division. Division Headquarters were at first sent to Presidio of San Francisco. In May the Division Adjutant, Lieut. Colonel D. J. Coman, one sergeant and the records were transferred to Camp Lewis,

Washington, as that was the station of the Division Commander. From Camp Lewis considerable correspondence was conducted with former members of the Division and with the War Department.

The places and dates at which various units of the Division were demobilized, and the States to which their colors were sent, appear below:

PLACES AND DATES OF THE DEMOBILIZATION OF THE DIFFERENT UNITS OF THE 91ST DIVISION

PRESIDIO OF SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA

363rd Infantry	May 2, 1919
348th Machine Gun Battalion	May 3, 1919
Headquarters Troop and Detachment	May 5, 1919
316th T. H. & M. P.	May 5, 1919
316th Engineers	May 6, 1919
316th Supply Trains	May 13, 1919
316th Ammunition Trains	May 14, 1919

CAMP KEARNY, CALIFORNIA

316th Field Signal Battalion	May 2, 1919
364th Infantry	April 23, 1919

FORT D. A. RUSSELL, WYOMING

362nd Infantry	April 29, 1919
364th Machine Gun Battalion	April 29, 1919

CAMP LEWIS, WASHINGTON

347th Machine Gun Battalion	May 2, 1919
316th Sanitary Train	May 4, 1919
361st Infantry	April 30, 1919

STATES WHICH RECEIVED THE COLORS OF THE DIFFERENT UNITS OF THE 91ST DIVISION

91st Divisional Pennant	California
Headquarters Troop Guidon	California
361st Infantry	Washington
362nd Infantry	Montana
363rd Infantry	California
364th Infantry	California
346th Machine Gun Battalion	Montana
347th Machine Gun Battalion	Idaho
348th Machine Gun Battalion	California
316th Engineers	California

ADDENDA

COMPARISON WITH OTHER COMBAT DIVISIONS — OFFICERS WHO HAVE SERVED WITH THE 91ST DIVISION — OFFICERS AND MEN WHO RECEIVED AMERICAN DECORATIONS — OFFICERS AND MEN WHO RECEIVED BELGIAN DECORATIONS — OFFICERS AND MEN WHO RECEIVED FRENCH DECORATIONS — THOSE WHO HAVE FALLEN

I

COMPARISON OF 91ST DIVISION'S SERVICE IN THE LINE WITH THAT OF OTHER COMBAT DIVISONS

Revised statistics showing the total major casualties suffered by thirty American divisions in the battles of St.-Mihiel, the Meuse-Argonne, Flanders, and other operations on the Western Front have been made public by the War Department. The figures also give the latest official tabulations on the number of light and heavy artillery guns and machine guns captured by each division, the number of replacement troops sent to reinforce them, and the number of prisoners captured by these divisions during the war.

Div.	Casualties	Div.	Casualties	Div.	Casualties
2nd	5,260	79th	2,389	80th	1,355
1st	5,248	27th	2,194	37th	1,250
28th	3,890	78th	1,825	29th	1,117
3rd	3,617	30th	1,772	36th	869
32nd	3,213	35th	1,772	93rd	489
4th	2,986	33rd	1,738	7th	326
42nd	2,950	**91st**	**1,702**	81st	270
26th	2,864	82nd	1,592	92nd	211
77th	2,692	90th	1,585	6th	122
5th	2,504	89th	1,525	88th	66
				TOTAL MAJOR CASUALTIES	59,393

Following are the number of artillery pieces captured:

Div.	No.	Div.	No.	Div.	No.
2nd	343	77th	44	32nd	21
89th	127	90th	42	26th	16
5th	98	**91st**	**33**	28th	16
33rd	93	79th	32	82nd	11
80th	88	37th	29	36th	9
30th	81	42nd	25	78th	4
3rd	51	35th	24		
4th	44	29th	21		
			TOTAL		1,257

The machine gun table follows:

Div.	No.	Div.	No.	Div.	No.
3rd	1,501	33rd	414	32nd	190
2nd	1,350	77th	323	26th	132
5th	802	82nd	311	35th	85
80th	641	36th	294	28th	63
42nd	495	79th	275	78th	43
91st	**471**	37th	263	4th	31
89th	455	29th	250	7th	28
30th	426	90th	230		
			TOTAL		9,073

The number of prisoners captured follows:

Div.	No.	Div.	No.	Div.	No.
2nd	12,026	5th	2,405	28th	921
1st	6,469	27th	2,355	82nd	845
89th	5,061	3rd	2,240	35th	781
33rd	3,985	32nd	2,153	77th	750
30th	3,848	90th	1,876	36th	549
26th	3,148	80th	1,813	78th	398
4th	2,756	37th	1,495	79th	392
91st	**2,412**	42nd	1,317	7th	68
			TOTAL		60,063

The following shows the number of replacements sent to each division:

Div.	No.	Div.	No.	Div.	No.
2nd	35,343	**91st**	**12,530**	7th	4,112
1st	30,206	35th	10,605	36th	3,397
3rd	24,033	82nd	8,402	78th	3,190
28th	21,717	89th	7,669	92nd	2,920
32nd	20,140	37th	6,282	6th	2,784
4th	19,599	79th	6,246	30th	2,384
42nd	17,253	33rd	5,413	81st	1,784
26th	14,411	27th	5,355	88th	731
77th	12,728	29th	4,977		
5th	12,611	80th	4,495		
			TOTAL		352,517

Below is shown the kilometers advanced in action:

Div.	No.	Div.	No.	Div.	No.
77th	77½	89th	36	79th	19½
2nd	62	91st	34	82nd	17
42nd	55	37th	30¾	84th	12½
1st	51	30th	29½	27th	11
3rd	41	5th	29	28th	10
26th	37	90th	28½	92nd	3
80th	37	4th	24½	29th	7
32nd	36	36th	21	81st	5½
33rd	36	78th	21	7th	¾
		TOTAL			767

The 91st Division entered the Meuse-Argonne sector September 20, 1918, suffering a few casualties due to raids by the Germans between that date and September 26, and assumed the offensive September 26. Nearly every division employed in the Meuse-Argonne had (before such offensive action) served either in offensive or in some sector of the line on the defensive. The 91st had no such preliminary experience under fire. In less than two months the armistice terminated hostilities. The tables above show that while the 91st was actually engaged during a much shorter period than many of the divisions, it captured more artillery, machine guns and prisoners, and advanced a greater distance under fire, than several divisions with much longer experience in offensive action.

The first table indicated that, notwithstanding this creditable record in personnel and material captured, the battle casualties (killed, or died of wounds received in action) were only 1,702. The Division ranking No. 17 in battle casualties.

When the Division transferred from the firing line in the Meuse-Argonne to Belgium, by rail, 3 officers and more than 400 men were carried as missing. This number included some who had been evacuated to the rear through hospitals other than those of the Division; some who had been fighting with other units than their own and who rejoined their companies before moving by rail; but also a large number killed in action who could not be reported as such for lack of evidence of actual burial.

An expedition by truck was sent from Belgium to the Meuse-Argonne battlefield in November, as a result of which the graves of two officers and more than 100 men (carried as missing) were located.

Another expedition was sent from La Ferte Bernard, France, in February, 1919, to map and photograph the Division zone of action, as a result of which twenty-five graves of those carried as missing were located in the areas of other divisions.

Whenever any soldier returned to duty from wounded or sick in hospital, the list of men missing was shown him, and frequently men carried as missing were thus located in various hospitals in France.

When the Division left France in April, 1919, Lieutenant Batterton, 361st Infantry, and 13 men of various units were still carried as missing. The War Department has since reported that four of the enlisted men returned to the United States, wounded, and were discharged, the graves of two others had been located and Lieutenant Batterton and 7 men transferred from "missing" to "killed in action," as a result of investigation by the Graves Registration Service.

Although the Division included on its rolls from the time it left the United States until it returned nearly 40,000 officers and men, every officer and man has been accounted for.

II

AMERICAN DECORATIONS

Congressional Medals of Honor

MILLER, OSCAR F., MAJOR, 361ST INFANTRY. For conspicuous gallantry and intrepidity, above and beyond the call of duty, in action with the enemy near Gesnes, France, September 28, 1918.

After two days of intense physical and mental strain during which Major Miller had led his battalion in the front line of the advance of the American Army through the Argonne Forest, the enemy was met in a prepared position south of Gesnes. Although practically physically exhausted, Major Miller reorganized and personally reformed his battalion with great energy. In order to take the position, he ordered an advance but immediately upon moving into the open was met by heavy machine gun fire from the front and flanks and by direct artillery fire. The men began to hesitate, whereupon Major Miller, at the immediate risk of his life and with utter disregard for the danger, personally led his command group forward between his front line companies and by this conspicuous gallantry and personal bravery beyond the call of duty he inspired his men to push the attack in a charge that carried the position in spite of all resistance. As the Major led the attack he was shot through the right leg but nevertheless staggered forward at the head of his men. He was again shot in the right arm, but continued the charge personally, cheering on

the troops through the heavy machine gun fire. As the objective was about to be reached, he received a wound through the abdomen which compelled him to fall to the ground. From this position and in spite of what proved to be his fatal wounds he encouraged to the attack the officers and men who passed him, telling them to leave him where he was and to push on to the next ridge. These acts of distinguished gallantry, intrepidity and self-sacrifice furnished an inspiration to his battalion, not only during the attack just described, but throughout the Argonne offensive.

Next of kin: Mrs. Oscar F. Miller (wife), 1727 West Fifty-first Street, Los Angeles, California.

KATZ, PHILLIP C., SERGEANT, CO. C, 363RD INFANTRY. For conspicuous gallantry and intrepidity, above and beyond the call of duty, in action with the enemy near Eclisfontaine, France, September 26, 1918.

After his company had withdrawn for a distance of 200 yards on a line with the units on its flanks, Sergeant Katz learned that one of his comrades had been left wounded in an exposed position at the point from which the withdrawal had taken place. Voluntarily crossing an area swept by heavy machine gun fire, Sergeant Katz advanced to where the wounded soldier lay and carried him to a place of safety.

Next of kin: Mrs. Jennie Katz (mother), 173 Parker Avenue, San Francisco, California.

SEIBERT, LLOYD M., SERGEANT, CO. F, 364TH INFANTRY. For conspicuous gallantry and intrepidity above and beyond the call of duty, in action with the enemy, near Epinonville, France, September 26, 1918.

Suffering from illness, Sergeant Seibert remained with his platoon and led his men with the highest courage and leadership under heavy shell and machine gun fire. With two other soldiers, Sergeant Seibert charged a machine gun emplacement in advance of his company, he himself killing one of the enemy with a shotgun and capturing two others. In this encounter he was wounded, but he nevertheless continued in action and when a withdrawal was ordered, he returned with the last unit, assisting a wounded comrade. Later in the evening he volunteered and carried in wounded until he fainted from exhaustion.

Next of kin: George Seibert (father), R. F. D. No. 1, Salinas, California.

WEST, CHESTER H., SERGEANT, CO. D, 363RD INFANTRY. For conspicuous gallantry and intrepidity, above and beyond the call of duty, in action with the enemy in the Bois de Cheppy, France, September 26, 1918.

When his platoon, advancing through a thick fog, was stopped by heavy fire from two machine guns, Sergeant West dashed forward alone under fire and killed the two enemy machine gunners, who were concealed in a nest, after a hand-to-hand encounter.

Next of kin: Mrs. Mary A. Thornton (mother), Idaho Falls, Idaho.

DISTINGUISHED SERVICE CROSS

MAJOR GENERAL

Johnston, William H. . . . . Commanding Division

BRIGADIER GENERAL

McDonald, John B. . . . . 181st Infantry Brigade

COLONELS

Cavenaugh, Harry LaT. . . . . 363rd Infantry
Cummings, Avery D. . . . . 361st Infantry
Davis, William D. (Deceased) . . . 361st Infantry
Jewett, Henry C. . . . . Chief of Staff

MAJORS

Aird, William A. . . . . 348th Machine Gun Battalion
Bradbury, Arthur W. . . . . 362nd Infantry
Farwell, George W. (Deceased) . . 361st Infantry
Swenson, Karl J. . . . . 316th Sanitary Train

CAPTAINS

Ackley, Ward M. . . . . 363rd Infantry
Burke, Campbell (Deceased) . . . 361st Infantry
Chenoweth, Charles E. . . . . 363rd Infantry
Cohn, Eugene S. . . . . 364th Infantry
Coyle, William J. . . . . 363rd Infantry
Doudna, John F. M. C. . . . . 362nd Infantry
Fletcher, Allen . . . . . 362nd Infantry
Griffin, Robert A. . . . . 364th Infantry
Leavell, John H. . . . . 316th Engineers
Mitchell, Edward J. . . . . 363rd Infantry

FIRST LIEUTENANTS

Anderson, Walter N. . . . . 363rd Infantry
Bailey, Henry S. . . . . 363rd Infantry
Burgard, John C. . . . . 362nd Infantry
Cohn, David H. (Deceased) . . . 363rd Infantry
Hill, Lloyd G. . . . . 363rd Infantry
Jansen, Louis B. (Deceased) . . . 361st Infantry
Lee, Arthur T. . . . . 364th Infantry
Merel, Robert . . . . . French Mission
Strain, James F. . . . . 363rd Infantry
Swift, Joseph (Deceased) . . . . 362nd Infantry
Vincent, James A. . . . . 363rd Infantry
Yantis, Ernest M. . . . . 363rd Infantry

SECOND LIEUTENANTS

Van Voris, Howard H. (Deceased) . 364th Infantry
Worthy, Elmer T. . . . . 362nd Infantry

ADDENDA

BATTALION SERGEANT MAJORS

Bolin, Herald E. . . . . Hdqrs. Co., 363rd Infantry
Craven, Howard . . . . . Hdqrs. Co., 361st Infantry

FIRST SERGEANTS

Brimer, Frank M. (Deceased) . . . Co. B, 348th Mach. Gun Bn.
Harder, Fred J. . . . . Co. M, 364th Infantry
Hoffman, Myron I. (Deceased) . . . Co. M, 363rd Infantry
Malcolmson, Bruce K. . . . . Co. H, 364th Infantry
Marsh, John . . . . . Co. K, 362nd Infantry
Weik, Irving C. . . . . Co. I, 363rd Infantry

SERGEANTS FIRST CLASS

Collings, P. T. . . . . Med. Dept., 316th Engineers
Kerwin, Joseph N. . . . . Co. F, 316th Engineers
Maddox, John . . . . . Co. F, 316th Engineers
Reilley, Chas. R. . . . . Co. F, 316th Engineers

SERGEANTS

Anderson, Oliver . . . . . Co. L, 362nd Infantry
Angell, Howard M. . . . . Co. F, 362nd Infantry
Anthony, Harold B. (Deceased) . . Co. D, 362nd Infantry
Bell, John A. . . . . Mach Gun Co., 363rd Infantry
Bosone, Peter P. . . . . Co. F, 362nd Infantry
Bridenstine, Leslie M. . . . . Co. F, 316th Engineers
Brock, Edward J. . . . . Supply Co., 364th Infantry
Burton, Milton G. . . . . Co. E, 316th Engineers
Ethier, Ralph . . . . . Hdqrs. Co., 364th Infantry
Guess, John, Jr. (Deceased) . . . Co. H, 364th Infantry
Hassler, Rudolph P. . . . . Co. K, 362nd Infantry
Hopping, Floyd . . . . . Co. L, 363rd Infantry
Hughes, George E. . . . . Co. B, 348th Mach. Gun Bn.
Kirk, Richard M. . . . . Co. H, 361st Infantry
Kouts, William N. . . . . Co. D, 361st Infantry
McRae, Duncan K. . . . . Co. M, 362nd Infantry
Marshall, Allen J. . . . . Mach. Gun Co., 363rd Infantry
Moore, Harold C. . . . . Co. C, 348th Mach. Gun Bn.
Norris, Steve G. . . . . Co. G, 364th Infantry
Olsen, Fred . . . . . Mach. Gun Co., 364th Infantry
Perdew, Ernest E. . . . . Co. E, 364th Infantry
Peterson, Soloman . . . . . Co. I, 362nd Infantry
Presley, Albert C. . . . . Hdqrs. Co., 363rd Infantry
Ramsey, Henry . . . . . Co. F, 362nd Infantry
Rees, John . . . . . Co. M, 361st Infantry
Reese, John E. . . . . Co. F, 316th Engineers
Reggardio, Antonio . . . . . Co. K, 363rd Infantry
Ross, Karl E. (Deceased) . . . . Mach. Gun Co., 363rd Infantry
Smith, Nat R. . . . . Co. K, 361st Infantry

SERGEANTS

Stroman, Henry H.	Co. K, 364th Infantry
Thorf, Abraham M.	Co. B, 361st Infantry
Walker, Carol	Co. K, 363rd Infantry
Wight, Howard M.	Co. I, 361st Infantry
Yuill, Julius O.	Co. M, 361st Infantry
Zilkey, Guy L.	Co. L, 362nd Infantry
Zimmerman, Arthur P.	Co. D, 361st Infantry

CORPORALS

Allen, Leslie	Co. K, 364th Infantry
Ball, Ernest W.	Co. H, 361st Infantry
Carley, Victor A.	Co. D, 361st Infantry
Carter, Michael	Hdqrs. Co., 361st Infantry
Craddock, John E.	Co. A, 316th Military Police
Cramer, John W.	Co. H, 361st Infantry
Cullen, Michael J.	Co. K, 364th Infantry
Curran, Fred F.	Co. B, 363rd Infantry
Edwards, Norman E.	Co. H, 364th Infantry
Ehlers, Carl H.	Co. K, 364th Infantry
Figgins, Charles R.	Co. K, 364th Infantry
Froman, Hjalmar	Co. D, 361st Infantry
King, Jesse L. (Deceased)	Co. D, 361st Infantry
Lister, John M. (Deceased)	Co. K, 363rd Infantry
Lowe, John C.	Co. C, 364th Infantry
O'Keefe, Daniel J.	Co. B, 361st Infantry
Ross, Leo L.	Co. D, 361st Infantry
Strother, Harold C.	Co. L, 362nd Infantry
Sullivan, Joseph J.	Co. M, 362nd Infantry
Theobold, Carl G.	Co. D, 361st Infantry
Wallace, Joseph A.	Co. D, 361st Infantry

BUGLER

Walston, Ray E.	Co. M, 361st Infantry

COOK

Johnson, Ragnvald G.	361st Infantry

PRIVATES FIRST CLASS

Alexander, Leon A.	Co. B, 348th M. G. Bn.
Bailey, Ivan Y.	Co. B, 361st Infantry
Benoit, Henry N.	Co. D, 361st Infantry
Crawford, Ned	Co. B, 316th F. S. Bn.
Drees, A. J.	M. G. Co., 364th Infantry
Klaviter, Emil O.	M. G. Co., 362nd Infantry
Maier, Carl J.	Co. I, 362nd Infantry
Palmer, Harry H.	Co. K, 364th Infantry
Prevost, Philip W.	Co. D, 364th Infantry

ADDENDA

PRIVATES FIRST CLASS

Rexroth, Harry J.	364th Ambulance Co.
Rose, Harold W.	364th Ambulance Co.
Sembertrant, Frank	M. G. Co., 364th Infantry

PRIVATES

Alonzo, Eugene C.	M. G. Co., 364th Infantry
Borton, Edward W.	M. G. Co., 364th Infantry
Bower, James R. (Deceased)	Co. L, 362nd Infantry
Chittum, Warren A.	Co. K, 364th Infantry
Clauson, Oscar	Co. F, 362nd Infantry
Holzman, George	Co. L, 362nd Infantry
Jack, Daniel O.	Co. F, 362nd Infantry
Kay, Ivan S. (Deceased)	Co. L, 362nd Infantry
Knoke, Eugene F.	Co. M, 362nd Infantry
Lee, Theo F.	Co. H, 362nd Infantry
Leeb, Joseph	Co. D, 361st Infantry
LeMay, Joseph J.	Co. K, 364th Infantry
Presley, Earl C.	Co. K, 364th Infantry
Rodgers, James F.	Co. L, 363rd Infantry
Roselli, H.	Co. F, 361st Infantry
Simas, Manuel	Co. C, 364th Infantry
Smith, Albert L.	M. G. Co., 364th Infantry
Smith, Wallace W.	Co. L, 361st Infantry
Sorenson, John H.	M. G. Co., 364th Infantry
Straabe, Gilbert	Co. D, 361st Infantry
Supler, John M.	Co. L, 364th Infantry
Thompson, Cecil E. (Deceased)	Co. K, 364th Infantry
Tveten, Hans L.	Co. K, 362nd Infantry

DISTINGUISHED SERVICE MEDAL

MAJOR GENERAL

Johnston, William H.	Commanding Division

BRIGADIER GENERALS

McDonald, John B.	181st Infantry Brigade
Price, Wm. G., Jr.	53rd F. A. Brigade

COLONEL

Jewett, Henry C.	Chief of Staff

III

BELGIAN DECORATIONS

Commander of the Order of Leopold

MAJOR GENERAL

Johnston, William H. . . . . Commanding Division

Officer of the Order of Leopold

COLONEL

Jewett, Henry C. . . . . Chief of Staff

Chevalier of the Order of Leopold II

SERGEANT

Christenson, John . . . . . Co. D, 348th M. G. Bn.

Decoration Militaire

FIRST SERGEANT

Shimel, Firm F. . . . . Co. B, 316th F. S. Bn.

Croix de Guerre

BRIGADIER GENERALS

Caldwell, V. A. . . . . 182nd Infantry Brigade
McDonald, John B. . . . . 181st Infantry Brigade

COLONEL

Burnside, William A. . . . . Hdqrs. 91st Division

LIEUTENANT COLONELS

Coman, Daniel J. . . . . Hdqrs. 91st Division
Voohries, Gordon . . . . . 364th Infantry

MAJORS

Bonte, Harmon S. . . . . 316th Engineers
Colbert, John W. . . . . 316th Sanitary Train
Dickinson, Friend S. . . . . 361st Infantry
Goodpaster, Ora . . . . . 361st Infantry
Humphries, Lester W. . . . . 364th Infantry
Mack, Harold L. . . . . Hdqrs. 91st Division
Robson, Ralph E. . . . . 316th Engineers

CAPTAINS

Brinkop, Walter . . . . . 364th Infantry
Burton, Harold H. . . . . 361st Infantry
Coakley, William P. . . . . Hdqrs. 91st Division
Coleman, Fred B. . . . . 361st Infantry
Evans, DeWitte M. . . . . 363rd Infantry
Ferrer, Paul T. . . . . 348th M. G. Bn.

ADDENDA

CAPTAINS

Hjelte, Carl G.	364th Infantry
Hoover, Hubert D.	Hdqrs. 91st Division
Howard, Merle G.	316th Sanitary Train
Keen, Delprat	316th Engineers
Mitchell, Edward J.	363rd Infantry
Schloss, Lynn A.	316th Engineers
Sever, Frank S.	363rd Infantry
Stevens, Pat M.	362nd Infantry
Whitney, Arthur St. John	348th M. G. Bn.

FIRST LIEUTENANTS

Bissett, David A.	361st Infantry
Brittan, Arthur	364th Infantry
Brockway, Marshall F.	316th Supply Train
Coburn, Clinton K. (Deceased)	362nd Infantry
de Balaine, Gontran D.	316th Tr. Hdqrs. and M. P.
DeVane, James F.	348th M. G. Bn.
Dorris, Benjamin F.	362nd Infantry
Douglas, Lewis W.	Hdqrs. 91st Division
Dumett, Ray E.	346th M. G. Bn.
Foulston, Sidney L.	316th Supply Train
Fromwiller, Harold P.	363rd Infantry
Garner, Robert F.	348th M. G. Bn.
Hess, Gordon C.	316th Engineers
Hudelson, Charles H.	361st Infantry
Kane, Robert T.	316th Tr. Hdqrs. and M. P.
Lindberg, Gustaf H.	363rd Infantry
Maguire, Leo M.	316th Sanitary Train
Prouty, Chester H.	316th Engineers
Rexroad, Charles A., Chaplain	Hdqrs. 91st Division
Rubush, Joseph W.	Hdqrs. 91st Division
Spooner, Lloyd S.	363rd Infantry
Sylva, Francis K.	316th Tr. Hdqrs. and M. P.
Williams, Ray T.	362nd Infantry
Wilson, Bryant, Chaplain	364th Infantry

SECOND LIEUTENANTS

Grant, George R.	364th Infantry
Kelly, John A. (Deceased)	362nd Infantry
Mahon, John P. (Deceased)	362nd Infantry

ARMY FIELD CLERK

Tracy, Malcolm C.	Hdqrs. 91st Division

REGIMENTAL SERGEANT MAJOR

Herscovitz, James I.	Hdqrs. 182nd Infantry Brigade

BATTALION SERGEANT MAJORS

Bryant, David W.	361st Infantry
McGovern, Patrick J.	316th Tr. Hdqrs. and M. P.
Morris, Victor E.	Hdqrs. Co., 362nd Infantry

FIRST SERGEANTS

Christensen, Martin	Co. B, 364th Infantry
Kirkpatrick, Roscoe C. (Deceased)	Co. C, 364th Infantry
McDonald, Thomas	Co. D, 347th M. G. Bn.

SERGEANTS FIRST CLASS

Cohen, Bert	316th Sanitary Train
Davies, Dan K.	Co. C, 316th Field Signal Bn.
Smith, Otis H.	Co. D, 316th Engineers

SERGEANTS

Beach, Cecil C.	Co. E, 362nd Infantry
Bell, John A.	M. G. Co., 363rd Infantry
Brock, Edward J.	Supply Co., 364th Infantry
Carle, George A.	Co. L, 362nd Infantry
Crofts, Truman W.	M. G. Co., 362nd Infantry
Easter, Millard J.	Co. M, 361st Infantry
Fackrell, Otto E.	Co. L, 362nd Infantry
Hansen, Paul B.	363rd Field Hospital Co.
Hanson, Newton L.	Co. B, 364th Infantry
Haysley, Roy W.	Co. M, 361st Infantry
Johnson, Daniel W.	Co. H, 363rd Infantry
Jones, Warren	Co. B, 364th Infantry
Lammers, Louis	Co. F, 363rd Infantry
Line, William	Co. C, 364th Infantry
Mason, Chester S.	Co. G, 363rd Infantry
McBride, Earl	Co. D, 347th Mach. Gun Bn.
McDonald, George A.	Co. I, 361st Infantry
Mikesell, Lewis D.	Co. M, 362nd Infantry
Moore, Maurice O.	Co. E, 362nd Infantry
Murphy, Guy	Co. C, 363rd Infantry
Nelson, Harry T.	Co. C, 316th Field Signal Bn.
Norder, Van Alfred	Co. C, 347th Mach. Gun Bn.
Parsley, Archie D.	Co. D, 363rd Infantry
Pearce, Grafton C.	Co. E, 361st Infantry
Pratt, Arnold B.	Co. E, 362nd Infantry
Schwartz, John	Co. L, 361st Infantry
Sievers, Peter F.	Co. C, 363rd Infantry
Spurgeon, Ellis L.	Med. Dept., 363rd Infantry
Stratton, William P.	Co. B, 364th Infantry
Wallace, Oliver M.	Co. L, 363rd Infantry
Wilkinson, William A.	Co. F, 316th Engineers

ADDENDA

MESS SERGEANT

Berry, Edgar L. . . . . Co. A, 347th M. G. Bn.

SUPPLY SERGEANT

Cornwall, Leo M. . . . . Co. A, 316th Engineers

CORPORALS

Annette, William H. . . . . Co. C, 361st Infantry
Birch, R. . . . . Co. B, 347th Mach. Gun Bn.
Boscacci, Antone . . . . . Co. D, 363rd Infantry
Browning, John W. . . . . Mach. Gun Co., 363rd Infantry
Calkins, Wilford C. . . . . Co. F, 362nd Infantry
Deuschle, Fred . . . . . Co. M, 363rd Infantry
Fries, Dary H. . . . . Supply Co., 364th Infantry
Hobson, Vivian T. . . . . Co. M, 363rd Infantry
Hofhines, Elm D. . . . . Co. L, 362nd Infantry
Hughes, Earl F. . . . . Mach. Gun Co., 361st Infantry
Jacobs, Lloyd T. . . . . Co. K, 362nd Infantry
Kaminski, Herman . . . . . Co. I, 362nd Infantry
McGrail, Fred C. . . . . Co. E, 316th Engineers
Seaman, Edward F. . . . . Hdqrs. Co., 361st Infantry
Thompson, Roy A. . . . . Hdqrs. Co., 361st Infantry
Vernon, Richard M. . . . . Co. K, 363rd Infantry

SADDLER

Eubanks, Bernard M. . . . . 316th Military Police

WAGONERS

Kamphefner, Wallace E. . . . . 316th Military Police
Reilly, Albert R. . . . . 361st Ambulance Co.

COOKS

Adolph, Alexander . . . . . Co. F, 364th Infantry
Crossland, Bert S. (Deceased) . . . 316th Military Police
Harper, George A. . . . . Co. M, 364th Infantry
Ruff, Louis F. . . . . Co. F, 364th Infantry

PRIVATES FIRST CLASS

Davie, Orrin W. . . . . Co. D, 347th Mach. Gun Bn.
Finch, Robert M. . . . . Ord. Dept., 364th Infantry
Finley, Leo M. . . . . Hdqrs. Troop, 91st Division
Hanson, Ernest A. . . . . Co. B,, 347th Mach. Gun Bn.
Johns, Henry L. . . . . Hdqrs. Troop, 91st Division
Kinch, Stewart . . . . . Co. B, 348th Mach. Gun Bn.
Linse, John G. . . . . Co. L, 361st Infantry
Lyons, Joseph A. . . . . Co. F, 364th Infantry
Murray, Earl A. . . . . Co. E, 361st Infantry
Nix, Lloyd S. . . . . Supply Co., 364th Infantry

PRIVATES FIRST CLASS

Pearson, Fred A. L.	Co. C, 361st Infantry
Rein, Paul F.	Co. M, 361st Infantry
Sanderson, Charles M.	Co. B, 316th Field Signal Bn.
Schultz, Frank	Hdqrs. Troop, 91st Division
Silverman, Sol	Med. Dept., 362nd Infantry
Snyder, Karl	Co. H, 361st Infantry

PRIVATES

Albrecht, Phillip	Co. K, 362nd Infantry
Cook, Carl M.	Hdqrs. Troop, 91st Division
Eckert, Mathew L.	Med. Dept., 361st Infantry
Friebel, Paul	Hdqrs. Troop, 91st Division
Gulley, Charles	Co. D, 363rd Infantry
Hagaman, Roy	Co. C, 362nd Infantry
Larson, John M.	Co. C, 364th Infantry
Machado, John E.	Co. K, 364th Infantry
Newlun, Jesse A.	Co. H, 361st Infantry
Oedewaldt, Roger	Hdqrs. Co., 362nd Infantry
Tucker, Irvin P.	Co. A, 362nd Infantry
Tait, Alexander	Co. L, 362nd Infantry
Ware, David C.	Hdqrs. Troop, 91st Division
Wenger, John	Co. H, 362nd Infantry
Whiting, John E.	Co. A, 348th Mach. Gun Bn.

IV

FRENCH DECORATIONS

Croix de Guerre

ARMY CITATION

MAJOR GENERAL

Johnston, William H.	Commanding Division

MAJOR

Aird, William A.	348th Machine Gun Battalion

FIRST LIEUTENANTS

Lee, Arthur T.	364th Infantry
Meslier, J.	French Mission
Tayler, Matthew B.	181st Infantry Brigade

SECOND LIEUTENANT

Brocupp, H. A.	363rd Infantry

ADDENDA

SERGEANTS

Hoffman, Myron I. . . . . Co. M, 363rd Infantry
Parr, Fred A. . . . . Co. C, 364th Infantry

PRIVATES

Burre, Carrol O. . . . . Co. I, 363rd Infantry
Vavasis, Andres . . . . . Co. I, 363rd Infantry

CORPS CITATION

LIEUTENANT COLONEL

Berry, Stanley F. . . . . 316th Sanitary Train

CAPTAINS

Cogswell, Harold . . . . . 316th Engineers
Leavell, John H. . . . . 316th Engineers

SERGEANTS

Bridenstine, Leslie . . . . . Co. F, 316th Engineers
Davis, Reginald W. . . . . Co. D, 316th Engineers
Kerwin, Joseph N. . . . . Co. F, 316th Engineers
Kirk, Robert M. . . . . Co. H, 361st Engineers
Maddox, John . . . . . Co. F, 316th Engineers
Reese, John E. . . . . Co. F, 316th Engineers

SERGEANT FIRST CLASS

Steffgen, Frederick W. . . . . Co. D, 316th Engineers

CORPORALS

Britigan, Robert . . . . . Co. D, 316th Engineers
Cramer, John W. . . . . Co. H, 361st Infantry
Johnson, Carl S. . . . . Co. D, 316th Engineers
Lowe, John C. . . . . Co. C, 364th Infantry

PRIVATES FIRST CLASS

Economu, William N. . . . . Co. D, 316th Engineers
Rose, Harold W. . . . . 364th Ambulance Co.

PRIVATES

Byrom, Harry I. . . . . Co. L, 363rd Infantry
Sorenson, John O. . . . . Co. D, 316th Engineers
Trefz, John . . . . . Co. L, 363rd Infantry

DIVISION CITATION

COLONELS

Bennett, Lucius C. . . . . 364th Infantry
Jewett, Henry C. . . . . Chief of Staff

LIEUTENANT COLONELS

Driscoll, Thomas A. . . . . Hdqrs., 91st Division
Endicott, Francis C. . . . . 316th Tr. Hdqrs. and M. P.
Lynn, Clark . . . . . Hdqrs. 91st Division
Powell, Orman N. . . . . 316th Engineers
Strohm, John G. . . . . Hdqrs. 91st Division
Wyman, Charles L. . . . . Hdqrs. 91st Division

MAJORS

Lewis, Floyd D. . . . . 316th Sanitary Train
McColloch, Frank C. . . . . 363rd Infantry
Swenson, Karl J. . . . . 316th Sanitary Train

CAPTAINS

Beard, John W., Chaplain . . . . 361st Infantry
Gibbs, Oscar C. . . . . 363rd Infantry
Kuykendall, John E. . . . . 316th Sanitary Train

FIRST LIEUTENANTS

Boyd, James, Jr. . . . . 363rd Infantry
Geren, Preston M. . . . . 316th Engineers

BATTALION SERGEANT MAJOR

Adams, Kenneth C. . . . . Hdqrs. 91st Division

SERGEANTS

Benner, William J. . . . . 346th Machine Gun Battalion
Fox, Samuel J. . . . . Hdqrs. Co., 363rd Infantry
Kay, Kendall K. . . . . Hdqrs. 91st Division
Slocum, DeWitte E. . . . . Co. C, 316th Field Signal Bn.

CORPORALS

Fleming, Isaac L. . . . . Co. M, 363rd Infantry
Gallagher, Peter R. . . . . Co. M, 363rd Infantry

WAGONER

Rippey, Hugh F. . . . . Hdqrs. Troop, 91st Division

PRIVATES FIRST CLASS

Keeler, Clinton D. . . . . 364th Ambulance Co.
Payne, Sidney R. . . . . Co. M, 363rd Infantry
Rexroth, Harry J. . . . . 364th Ambulance Co.

ADDENDA

PRIVATES

Altpeter, Charles E. . . . . Co. G, 363rd Infantry
Brookbank, Orson H. . . . . Hdqrs. Co., 348th Mach. Gun Bn.
Insco, John . . . . . 364th Ambulance Co.

REGIMENTAL CITATION

COLONEL

Cavanaugh, Harry LaT. . . . . 363rd Infantry

MAJOR

Sutphen, Joseph W. . . . . 362nd Infantry

CAPTAINS

Trouchet, Francois . . . . . 361st Infantry
Welch, Edward L. . . . . 363rd Infantry

FIRST LIEUTENANTS

Gardine, Chas. A. . . . . 347th Mach. Gun Bn.
Goertz, Walter A. . . . . 316th Engineers
Manning, James M. W. . . . . 363rd Infantry

SECOND LIEUTENANTS

McNeese, Thomas J. . . . . 362nd Infantry
Stone, William B. . . . . 362nd Infantry

SERGEANTS

Anderson, David C. . . . . Mach. Gun Co., 362nd Infantry
Anderson, John . . . . . Co. I, 362nd Infantry
Anderson, Oliver . . . . . Co. L, 362nd Infantry
Cass, George R. . . . . Co. A, 362nd Infantry
Hoye, Simon (Deceased) . . . . Co. K, 362nd Infantry
Johnson, Edward C. . . . . Co. C, 363rd Infantry
Marsh, John . . . . . Co. K, 362nd Infantry
O'Brinne, Tim . . . . . Co. D, 362nd Infantry
Pernetti, Antoine T. . . . . Co. A, 348th Mach. Gun Bn.
Ramsey, Henry . . . . . Co. F, 362nd Infantry
Sewell, Clarence E. . . . . Co. L, 364th Infantry
Zilkey, Guy L. . . . . Co. L, 362nd Infantry

CORPORALS

Alderman, Leon S. . . . . Co. K, 362nd Infantry
MacElhoney, Charles H. . . . . Co. L, 362nd Infantry
Strother, Harold C. . . . . Co. L, 362nd Infantry

COOKS

Kurtz, Frank G. . . . . Co. 363rd Infantry
Gandolfo, Joseph L. . . . . Co. 363rd Infantry

PRIVATES FIRST CLASS

Reasoner, Edward J. . . . . Co. F, 362nd Infantry

PRIVATES

Cleary, George W. . . . . Co. L, 362nd Infantry
Herron, James M. . . . . Hdqrs. Dept., 361st Infantry
McKenzie, Norman J. . . . . Co. M, 362nd Infantry
Simkins, James C. . . . . Co. M, 362nd Infantry
Supler, John M. . . . . Co. L, 364th Infantry
Tessier, Eddie . . . . . Co. F, 362nd Infantry
Trione, Victor . . . . . Co. C, 363rd Infantry

LIST OF RECOMMENDATIONS SUBMITTED FOR FRENCH DECORATIONS WHILE DIVISION HEADQUARTERS WERE LOCATED AT LA FERTE BERNARD

Commander of the Legion of Honor

MAJOR GENERAL

William H. Johnston . . . . . Commanding

Officer of the Legion of Honor

COLONEL

Jewett, Henry C. . . . . Chief of Staff

LIEUTENANT COLONELS

Endicott, Francis C. . . . . 316th Tr. Hdqrs. and M. P.
Lynn, Clark . . . . . Asst. Chief of Staff

Chevalier of the Legion of Honor

COLONEL

Bennett, Lucius . . . . . 364th Infantry

LIEUTENANT COLONELS

Wyman, Charles L. . . . . Hdqrs. 91st Division
Driscoll, Thomas A. . . . . Hdqrs. 91st Division
Bargar, B. L. . . . . Division Inspector

MAJOR

Mack, Harold L. . . . . Hdqrs. 91st Division

ADDENDA

CAPTAIN

Kidder, Alfred V. . . . . Hdqrs. 91st Division

Military Medal

CORPORALS

Downey, John C. . . . . Hdqrs. 348th Mach. Gun Bn.
Erikson, Axel . . . . . Co. M, 362nd Infantry
Cross, David L. . . . . Co. L, 363rd Infantry

PRIVATES

Vavasio, Andres . . . . . Co. I, 363rd Infantry
Burre, Carrol O. . . . . Co. I, 363rd Infantry

SERGEANTS

Parr, Fred A. . . . . Co. C, 364th Infantry
Buchanan, Delbert . . . . . Co. L, 362nd Infantry

REGIMENTAL SERGEANT MAJOR

Herscovitz, James I, ... Hdqrs. 182nd Brigade

PRIVATES FIRST CLASS

Amacher, Andrew . . . . . Co. C, 348th Mach. Gun Bn.
Trapp, William J. C. . . . . Co. C, 348th Mach. Gun Bn.

FIRST SERGEANTS

Lawton, Andrew J. . . . . Co. C, 363rd Infantry
Whitworth, Chas. E. . . . . Co. I, 362nd Infantry

Medal of Honor with Vermillion Swords

LIEUTENANT COLONEL

Strohm, John G. . . . . Hdqrs. 91st Division

CAPTAIN

Wood, Bertram C. . . . . American Red Cross

Medal of Honor with Silver Swords

MASTER HOSPITAL SERGEANT

Salmon, Thomas . . . . . Hdqrs. 91st Division

SERGEANTS

Madison, Carl R. . . . . 364th Field Hosp. Co.
Carroll, John H. . . . . 364th Field Hosp. Co.

Medal of Honor with Bronze Swords

PRIVATES

Hill, Howard . . . . . 363rd Field Hosp. Co.
Pippy, William H. . . . . 363rd Field Hosp. Co.
Wade, Francis T. . . . . 364th Field Hosp. Co.
Marteeny, Earl H. . . . . 363rd Field Hosp. Co.
Lawrence, Jess F. . . . . 363rd Ambulance Co.
Stein, Cornelius . . . . . 364th Field Hosp. Co.

MEDAILLE DES EPIDEMIES

LIEUTENANT COLONEL

Mount, Frank R. . . . . Hdqrs. 91st Division

PRIVATES

Thormodsgard, Olaf H. . . . . 361st Field Hosp. Co.
Menli, Ernest A. . . . . 361st Field Hospital
Vissman, Paul M. . . . . 364th Field Hospital

SERGEANT FIRST CLASS

Jensen, Andy B. . . . . 362nd Field Hospital

PRIVATES FIRST CLASS

Lougenour, Carl . . . . . 362nd Field Hospital
Geller, Borus H. . . . . 362nd Field Hospital
Penson, George . . . . . 363rd Field Hospital

ARMY CITATIONS

SERGEANTS

Marshall, Allen J. . . . . Mach. Gun Co., 363rd Infantry
Guth, Henry . . . . . Co. K, 362nd Infantry
Passenger, Allen L. . . . . Co. H, 361st Infantry

CORPORAL

Montgomery, George . . . . . Co. E, 362nd Infantry

SECOND LIEUTENANT

Stevenson, Richard H. . . . . 316th Field Signal Bn.

PRIVATE

Heinzs, Conrad . . . . . Co. L, 362nd Infantry

FIRST LIEUTENANTS

Barbee, Thomas L. . . . . 362nd Infantry
Leonberger, William . . . . . 316th Field Signal Bn.

ADDENDA

BATTALION SERGEANT MAJOR

Bolin, Herald E. . . . . 363rd Infantry

PRIVATES FIRST CLASS

Hoffert, Carl A. . . . . Co. I, 362nd Infantry
Hansen, George R. . . . . Co. C, 364th Infantry

SERGEANT FIRST CLASS

Paulson, Frederick R. . . . . Co. E, 316th Engineers

CORPS CITATIONS

SERGEANTS

Putnam, Clarence E. . . . . Co. A, 348th Mach. Gun Bn.
Subia, Enos . . . . . Co. G, 361st Infantry
Sullivan, Michael J. . . . . Co. M, 362nd Infantry
Ash, Lucies E. . . . . Co. M, 362nd Infantry

CORPORALS

Oatfield, Royal . . . . . Co. G, 361st Infantry
Hill, George H. . . . . Co. C, 363rd Infantry
Thompson, Peter . . . . . Co. E, 362nd Infantry

PRIVATES FIRST CLASS

Throop, George . . . . . Co. C, 348th Infantry
Campbell, Donald . . . . . Co. C, 348th Mach. Gun Bn.

MAJOR

Garrison, Walter E. . . . . 363rd Infantry

FIRST LIEUTENANTS

Cobb, Forest A. . . . . 363rd Infantry
Cope, Lorin V. . . . . 362nd Infantry
Robinson, Charles J. . . . . 316th Field Signal Bn.

CAPTAIN

McClintock, Thomas E. . . . . 347th Mach. Gun Bn.

WAGONER

Wanless, Rupert A. . . . . 363rd Ambulance Co.

MASTER SIGNAL ELECTRICIAN

Baddley, Leo W. . . . . Co. C, 316th Field Signal Bn.

CHAUFFEUR

Salisbury, Harold M. . . . . Co. B, 316th Field Signal Bn.

THE 91st DIVISION

PRIVATES

Wherry, Melvin F. . . . . Co. L, 362nd Infantry
Wistrand, Oscar . . . . . Co. L, 361st Infantry
Collins, Morris J. . . . . Co. M, 362nd Infantry

FIRST SERGEANTS

Hague, Raymond J. . . . . Co. E, 361st Infantry
Poole, James E. . . . . Co. L, 361st Infantry
Smith, Richard L. . . . . Co. C, 361st Infantry

SECOND LIEUTENANT

Carroll, Lawrence K. . . . . 362nd Infantry

DIVISION CITATIONS

COLONEL

Woolnough, James B. . . . . 362nd Infantry

LIEUTENANT COLONEL

Hanson, Arthur W. . . . . 362nd Infantry

CAPTAINS

Woodville, Robert . . . . . 348th Mach. Gun Bn.
Hilgenberg, James F. . . . . Med. Corps, 362nd Infantry
Thomas Edwin S. . . . . 347th Mach. Gun Bn.
Wemple, Emmett M. . . . . 316th Field Signal Bn.

SERGEANTS

Cameron, Alex . . . . . Co. I, 362nd Infantry
Emow, Frank C. . . . . Co. C, 361st Infantry
Rasmussen, Nels . . . . . Co. C, 316th Engineers

FIRST LIEUTENANTS

Bolton, L. E. . . . . 364th Infantry
Barrows, Alfred L. . . . . 347th Mach. Gun Bn.
Merrell, Elberto E. . . . . 347th Mach. Gun Bn.
Gardner, Robert E. . . . . 316th Engineers

MAJOR

Curtis, William H. . . . . 181st Infantry Brigade

PRIVATE FIRST CLASS

Neihart, Raymond . . . . . Hdqrs. Co., 363rd Infantry

CHAPLAIN

Davis, Ralph E. . . . . 362nd Infantry

ADDENDA

SERGEANTS FIRST CLASS

Wilson, Robert V. . . . . 364th Ambulance Co.
Antreasian, Antreas . . . . . Med. Dept., 316th Tr. Hdqrs.
Stahl, George L. . . . . Co. A, 316th Engineers
Watkins, William H. . . . . Co. B, 316th Engineers

PRIVATE

Eby, Daniel A. . . . . Med. Dept., 348th M. G. Bn.

BUGLER

Young, John W. . . . . Co. M, 361st Infantry

CORPORAL

Niemi, Oscar P. . . . . Co. C, 363rd Infantry

MASTER ENGINEER

Leys, William . . . . . 316th Engineers

WAGONER

Henry, H. J. . . . . 316th Tr. Hdqrs. and M. P.

SECOND LIEUTENANT

Bennett, Max . . . . . Hdqrs. 91st Division

ARMY FIELD CLERK

Solomon, Samuel L. . . . . Hdqrs. 91st Division

REGIMENTAL SERGEANT MAJOR

Conner, Carey S. . . . . Hdqrs. 91st Division

BATTALION SERGEANT MAJOR

Purcell, Milton M. . . . . Hdqrs. 91st Division

PRIVATE FIRST CLASS

Jacobson, Jacob C. . . . . Co. E, 316th Engineers

REGIMENTAL CITATIONS

SERGEANTS

Keys, George W. . . . . Co. L, 362nd Infantry
Wright, Roy . . . . . Co. I, 361st Infantry
Sparrow, Patrick J. . . . . Co. H, 361st Infantry
Burns, Thomas R. . . . . Co. I, 361st Infantry
Gano, Marshall V. . . . . Co. I, 361st Infantry
Benefield, Malcolm J. . . . . 362nd Ambulance Co.
Williams, Floyd T. . . . . Co. I, 361st Infantry

CORPORALS

Larson, Clifford F. W.	Hdqrs. Troop, 91st Division
Garen, Ernest A.	364th Ambulance Co.
Nelson, Berthel L.	Co. I, 361st Infantry
Burrell, Boss	Co. M, 361st Infantry
Boyd, John A.	Co. C, 361st Infantry

PRIVATES FIRST CLASS

Tuttle, Hiram C.	Hdqrs. Co., 363rd Infantry
Bates, Frank	Co. C, 348th Mach. Gun Bn.
Stave, Thomas	Co. F, 361st Infantry
Spear, Benton	Mach. Gun Co., 364th Infantry
Gotsman, Louis	Co. C, 348th Mach. Gun Bn.
Pittman, Carl O.	Co. C, 316th Engineers
Martin, Harold	Mach. Gun Co., 361st Infantry
Sharp, Elmer E.	Mach. Gun Co., 361st Infantry
Little, Everette H.	Co. F, 361st Infantry
Larken, Owen B.	Co. K, 361st Infantry
Garcia, Antonio P.	Hdqrs. Co., 363rd Infantry
Parks, Carl	Hdqrs. Troop, 91st Division

PRIVATES

Pyle, Ray M.	Hdqrs. Troop, 91st Division
Peterson, William F.	Co. C, 316th Engineers
Haeckel, Chris A.	Co. D, 348th Mach. Gun Bn.
Krueger, William A.	Co. C, 348th Mach. Gun Bn.
Dale, Clarence N.	Hdqrs. Troop, 91st Division

CHAPLAIN

Whitney, Arthur C.	364th Infantry

FIRST LIEUTENANTS

Evans, Harry	362nd Infantry
Vanleer, Blake R.	316th Engineers
McLaughlin, James R.	361st Infantry
Johnson, Frank R.	361st Infantry

CAPTAINS

Caldwell, George A.	364th Infantry
Strong, William R.	363rd Infantry

WAGONERS

Zyph, Ona E.	Hdqrs. Troop, 91st Division
Gardner, Lyle E.	Hdqrs. Troop, 91st Division
Grafft, John A.	Hdqrs. Troop, 91st Division
Hansen, Carl L.	Hdqrs. Troop, 91st Division
Dodge, Harold W.	Hdqrs. Troop, 91st Division

ADDENDA

BATTALION SERGEANT MAJOR

Bryant, David W. . . . . 361st Infantry

MESS SERGEANT

Morton, John F. . . . . Co. L, 361st Infantry

SUPPLY SERGEANT

Davis, William P. . . . . Co. M, 363rd Infantry

SECOND LIEUTENANT

Campbell, Edward E. . . . . Hdqrs. 91st Division

V

OFFICERS WHO HAVE SERVED WITH THE 91ST DIVISION HEADQUARTERS

COMMANDING

Henry A. Greene . . . . . Major General
Frederick S. Foltz . . . . . Brigadier General
William H. Johnston . . . . . Major General

AIDES-DE-CAMP TO MAJOR GENERAL GREENE

Maurice D. Welty, Infantry . . . . . Captain
George P. Raymond, Infantry . . . . . First Lieutenant
Paul C. Jones, Infantry . . . . . First Lieutenant

AIDES-DE-CAMP TO BRIGADIER GENERAL FOLTZ

Alfred V. Kidder, Infantry . . . . . First Lieutenant
Lewis W. Douglas, F. A. . . . . First Lieutenant

AIDES-DE-CAMP TO MAJOR GENERAL JOHNSTON

Herbert A. Robertson, F. A. . . . . First Lieutenant
Joseph W. Rubush, Infantry . . . . . First Lieutenant
Albert S. MacDonell, Infantry . . . . . First Lieutenant
Claude D. Johns, Jr., Infantry . . . . . Captain
Owen Summers, Jr., Infantry . . . . . Captain

CHIEF OF STAFF

Herbert J. Brees, G. S. . . . . Colonel
Henry C. Jewett, G. S. . . . . Colonel

ASSISTANT CHIEF OF STAFF

Francis W. Clark, G. S. . . . . Lieutenant Colonel

ASSISTANT CHIEF OF STAFF (G-1)

Frederick W. Coleman, G. S.	Colonel
William A. Burnside, G. S.	Colonel

ASSISTANTS TO G-1

Harold L. Mack, Infantry	Major
Charles F. Startzman, Q. M. C.	Captain
Harry L. Evans, Infantry	First Lieutenant
Henry C. Brock, Infantry	First Lieutenant

ASSISTANT CHIEF OF STAFF (G-2)

Thomas A. Driscoll, G. S.	Lieutenant Colonel

ASSISTANTS TO G-2

Alfred V. Kidder, Infantry	Captain
Arthur A. Hopkins, Infantry	Captain
Ernest A. Mertz, Int. Corps	First Lieutenant
Andre Roosevelt, Int. Corps	First Lieutenant
Eugene E. Malfait, Int. Corps	Second Lieutenant

ASSISTANT TO CHIEF OF STAFF (G-3)

Clark Lynn, G. S.	Lieutenant Colonel

ASSISTANTS TO G-3

Dean G. Witter, Infantry	Captain
George A. Jahant, Infantry	Captain
George W. Baker, Infantry	First Lieutenant
Lewis W. Douglas, F. A.	First Lieutenant
Walter M. Tompkins, Eng.	First Lieutenant

DIVISION ADJUTANTS

Frederick W. Manley, Infantry	Major
Dorsey W. Thickstun, A. G. D.	Lieutenant Colonel
Daniel J. Coman, A. G. D.	Lieutenant Colonel

ASSISTANT ADJUTANTS

Dorsey W. Thickstun, A. G. D.	Major
Daniel J. Coman, A. G. D.	Major
Randall M. Dorton, A. G. D.	Captain

ASSISTANTS TO ADJUTANT

William P. Coakley, Infantry	Captain
Charles P. Meigs, A. G. D.	First Lieutenant
Randall M. Dorton, A. G. D.	First Lieutenant
Gontran D. deBalaine, A. G. D.	First Lieutenant

ADDENDA

PERSONNEL ADJUTANTS

Daniel J. Coman, A. G. D.	Captain
Matthew L. Barrett, Jr., Infantry	First Lieutenant
William D. Moreland, A. G. D.	Major

ASSISTANT PERSONNEL ADJUTANTS

Matthew L. Barrett, Jr., Infantry	First Lieutenant
Thomas V. Downin, A. G. D.	Second Lieutenant

DIVISION INSPECTORS

Avery D. Cummings, I. G. D.	Major
Godfrey R. Fowler, Infantry	Major
Francis C. Endicott, Infantry	Lieutenant Colonel
Byron L. Bargar, I. G. D.	Lieutenant Colonel

DIVISION JUDGE ADVOCATES

George V. Strong, J. A. G. D.	Lieutenant Colonel
Hubert D. Hoover, J. A. G. D.	Captain
Charles M. McCorkle, J. A. G. D.	Lieutenant Colonel
Henry W. Stiness, J. A. G. D.	Major

DIVISION QUARTERMASTERS

Frederick W. Coleman, Infantry	Lieutenant Colonel
Lucius C. Bennett, Infantry	Lieutenant Colonel
Edward F. Davis, Q. M. C.	Major
Joseph C. Kay, Q. M. C.	Lieutenant Colonel

ASSISTANTS TO DIVISION QUARTERMASTER

Edward F. Davis, Q. M. C.	Major
Frank A. Kidwell, Q. M. C.	Major
Charles F. Startzman, Q. M. C.	Captain
John C. Kittle, Q. M. C.	Captain
Harold Aarons, Q. M. C.	First Lieutenant
Malcolm S. Black, Q. M. C.	First Lieutenant
St. Clair Morton, Q. M. C.	Second Lieutenant
Vernon O. Wroolie, Q. M. C.	Second Lieutenant

DIVISION SURGEON

Peter C. Field, M. C.	Colonel
Orvill C. Brown, M. C.	Colonel
John G. Strohm, M. C.	Lieutenant Colonel

ASSISTANTS TO DIVISION SURGEON

John G. Strohm, M. C.	Major
Frank N. Winter, M. C.	Major
James H. Irwin, M. C.	Major
Ray W. Matson, M. C.	Major

ASSISTANTS TO DIVISION SURGEON

Floyd D. Lewis, M. C. . . . . Major
Cleon C. Mason, D. C. . . . . First Lieutenant

DIVISION SANITARY INSPECTOR

Frank R. Mount, V. C. . . . . Lieutenant Colonel

DIVISION VETERINARIAN

Andrew E. Donovan, V. C. . . . . Major

ASSISTANT TO DIVISION VETERINARIAN

James M. Atterbery, V. C. . . . . First Lieutenant

DIVISION DENTAL SURGEON

George L. Gallagher, D. C. . . . . Major

DIVISION PSYCHIATRIST

Robert P. Smith, H. C. . . . . Major

DIVISION GAS OFFICERS

Wilford A. Wylde, C. W. S. . . . . First Lieutenant
Robert W. Harness, F. A. . . . . First Lieutenant
John R. Finn, C. W. S. . . . . Captain

ASSISTANT GAS OFFICERS

Ellis M. Shaw, C. W. S. . . . . First Lieutenant
John A. Howard, C. W. S. . . . . First Lieutenant
J. H. Carpenter, C. W. S. . . . . Second Lieutenant
S. M. Smith, C. W. S. . . . . Second Lieutenant

DIVISION CHAPLAINS

Frederick W. Hagan . . . . . First Lieutenant
Calvin S. Smith . . . . . First Lieutenant
Louis J. Egelson . . . . . First Lieutenant
Edward W. Dickey . . . . . First Lieutenant
Charles A. Rexroad . . . . . Captain

DIVISION SIGNAL OFFICER

Charles L. Wyman, S. C. . . . . Lieutenant Colonel

ASSISTANTS TO DIVISION SIGNAL OFFICER

Leigh H. Lathrop, S. C. . . . . First Lieutenant
Erle M. Conwell, S. C. . . . . Second Lieutenant
Bernard E. Loper, Jr., S. C. . . . . Second Lieutenant

ADDENDA

DIVISION ORDNANCE OFFICERS

Ralph E. Herring, G. D.	Lieutenant Colonel
George F. Felker, O. D.	Major
George E. Tufts, O. D.	Captain

DIVISION MACHINE GUN OFFICER

Francis C. Endicott, Infantry	Lieutenant Colonel

HEADQUARTERS TROOP

James Crabbe	Captain
William P. Coakley	Captain
Edwin S. Thomas	Captain
George A. Helfert	First Lieutenant
William Tussey	First Lieutenant
Jacob D. Schoeller	First Lieutenant
Winfred Houghton	Second Lieutenant
Max Bennett	Second Lieutenant

181ST INFANTRY BRIGADE

COMMANDING

Henry D. Styer	Brigadier General
John B. McDonald	Brigadier General

AIDES-DE-CAMP TO BRIGADIER GENERAL STYER

Harry C. Long, Infantry	First Lieutenant
Jack Browne, Cavalry	Second Lieutenant

AIDES-DE-CAMP TO BRIGADIER GENERAL McDONALD

Earl F. Enoch, F. A.	Captain
Mathew B. Taylor, Jr., Infantry	First Lieutenant
William F. Horner, Infantry	First Lieutenant

BRIGADE ADJUTANTS

William E. Finzer, Infantry	Major
William H. Curtiss, Infantry	Lieutenant Colonel

BRIGADE LIAISON OFFICER

Volney Diltz, Infantry	First Lieutenant

BRIGADE VETERINARIAN

Harold S. Knapp, V. C.	Second Lieutenant

THE 91st DIVISION

182ND INFANTRY BRIGADE

COMMANDING

Frederick S. Foltz	Brigadier General
Henry C. Jewett	Colonel
Vernon A. Caldwell	Brigadier General

AIDES-DE-CAMP TO BRIGADIER GENERAL FOLTZ

William F. Dougherty, Cavalry	First Lieutenant
Lewis W. Douglas, F. A.	First Lieutenant
Alfred V. Kidder, Infantry	First Lieutenant
Wendell S. Kuhn, Infantry	First Lieutenant

AIDES-DE-CAMP TO BRIGADIER GENERAL CALDWELL

Patrick D. Ryan, Infantry	First Lieutenant
Kenneth S. Reed, Infantry	First Lieutenant

BRIGADE ADJUTANTS

Gordon Voorhies, F. A.	Major
Douglas C. Despard, Infantry	Captain
Carl G. Hjelto, Infantry	Captain
Harold L. Mack, Infantry	Major
Bertram L. Calwalader, Infantry	Major
Thomas H. Boyd, Infantry	First Lieutenant

BRIGADE LIAISON OFFICERS

Thomas A. Driscoll, Infantry	Captain
Thomas H. Boyd, Infantry	First Lieutenant

361ST INFANTRY

COLONELS

William D. Davis	Avery D. Cummings

LIEUTENANT COLONELS

Lucius C. Bennett	Bret W. Eddy

MAJORS

John J. Mudgett	Roy E. Naftzger
Oscar F. Miller	Frank P. Doherty
Robert C. Howard	Friend S. Dickinson
George W. Farwell	Frank E. Winter, M. C.
Roy C. Ward	John J. Sellwood, M. C.
Ora Goodpaster	Paul F. Brown, M. C.

CAPTAINS

Clarence F. Smith	James C. Fortune
Wallace T. Downing	Curtiss R. Gilbert

ADDENDA

CAPTAINS

Lee Arnold
Max L. McCollough
Harry E. Williams
Jacob Kanzler
Albert H. Conner
Francis X. A. Eble
Walter L. Tooze
William J. Potter
Fred B. Angus
Leon E. Savage
Howard D. Hughes
Clarence J. Minnick
Frank Heath
Carmi L. Williams
Marshall S. Scudder
Campbell Burke
Elmer J. Armstrong
Harold H. Burton
Richard C. M. Page
Henry P. Hoffman
Francois Trouchet
Ira G. Towson
George E. Kelsch
George A. Jahant
Claude D. Johns, Jr.
John E. Bailey
Robert S. Batman
Donald G. Abel
Wade Goble
Hunter P. Lovelace
Alexander C. Crank
Ernest C. McKibben, M. C.
Charles H. Smith, M. C.
Fred B. Coleman, M. C.
William G. Parker, M. C.
Franklin J. Corper, M. C.
John W. Beard, Chaplain.

FIRST LIEUTENANTS

Gustave B. Appleman
Roscoe V. F. Brightbill
Frederick T. Fairchild
Eugene H. Blanche
Charles H. Moore, Jr.
Wilburn C. Hutcheson
Frederick F. Lamping
Earl G. McMillen
Charlie A. Valverde
Fred E. Privett
William T. King
James R. McLaughlin
Cherrill R. Betterton
Jesse T. Wilkins
Roscoe M. Wright
William J. Edick
Gerritt V. W. Wood
Gilpin S. Sessions
Charles H. Hudelson
Everett E. Hunt
Walter F. Davis
Lester M. Ellis
John H. Moeur
Ronald E. Everly
Fred L. Brace
Ellis Bates
Wallace M. McKay
Harry J. Craig
Knapp Orton
Merriam J. Howells
Dale J. Woods
Albert J. Haas
Gregg M. Evans
Louis B. Jansen
Royal A. Coffey
David A. Bissett
Edward L. Kellas
Wallace H. Blomquist
Oliver Voderberg
Frank R. Johnston
Ely F. Echolds
Edmond T. Duvall
Arthur Cody
Jack O'Brien
William Dean
Thomas E. Dunn
Charles M. Price
Christopher W. Hardacre
Harry E. Hazard
John B. McCearley
Leland C. McIntosh, M. C.
John L. Burnside, D. C.
Nathan G. Hale, M. C.

FIRST LIEUTENANTS

James D. McKay
James A. Quinby
Harold C. Hubbell
Lewin W. Martinez
Robert C. Howard
Reginald H. Linforth
George V. J. Ramsdell
Southall R. Pfund
Ernest K. Murray
Ray R. Vincent
Robert A. Woodyard
Uil Lane
Edward A. Valentine
Roy M. Cox
Ferdinand G. Dratz, D. C.
Mayo Reiss, D. C.
Alfred Schilt, D. C.
George H. Griffin, M. C.
Clyde Ruff, M. C.
Sam G. Beck, M. C.
Eugene V. Bronson, Chaplain
Alphonse L. Weber, Chaplain
Frederick W. Bosch, Chaplain
Francis H. Cassidy, Chaplain
Edwin S. Priest, Chaplain

SECOND LIEUTENANTS

Jack Sweat
James E. Peebles
Ben B. Taylor
Errol W. Proctor
Thomas G. Ware
James M. Tongate
John A. Long
Charles T. Wright
Everett J. Gray
Thomas A. Cannell
Ralph W. Rogers
Ernest E. Russell
Alva J. Coats
Paul D. Smith
Charles N. Andrus
Ernest L. Damkroger
Frederick W. Gollum
Albert R. Bartell
James B. Lawrence
Milo B. Seay
Frank W. Coppinger
Augustus C. Carver
Francis L. Meade
John C. Hayes
Raymond A. Wilson
Sam W. Robertson
Joseph E. O'Connor
John A. Flagg
Theodore W. Burnett
Reginald T. Mitchell
John H. Hastings
Charles Stout
Richard Franklin
Harold J. Jones
Lorenzo S. Foote
John C. McCorvey
Joseph B. Armstrong

362ND INFANTRY

COLONELS

Pegram Whitworth
John H. Parker
James B. Woolnough

LIEUTENANT COLONELS

William H. Jordan
John J. Mudgett
Arthur W. Hanson
Archie C. Van Cleve, M. C.

ADDENDA

MAJORS

Godfrey R. Fowler
Gordon S. Finley
Walter H. Giberling
Walter K. Tuller
Henry W. Edmonds
Joseph W. Sutphen
Lee Sumner
Isaac S. Ashburn
John F. Symes

CAPTAINS

Arthur W. Bradbury
Harman Decius
Owen L. McKee
Elijah W. Worsham
Silsby M. Spalding
James R. Montgomery
Joseph T. Watson
Kenneth J. Booth
Leslie G. Bryant
Robert G. Evans
Charles A. Thorpe
William H. Wadsworth
Allen Fletcher
Clyde L. Queen
Herbert N. Hauck
Ralph F. Tracy
Edward E. Lane
Charles H. Perkins
Allen Hauser
Harold L. Mack
Joseph M. Scammel
Theodore G. Howe, M. C.
Cosmos A. Glover, M. C.
Ernest M. Johnson
Farley E. Granger
Edgar E. Robinson
Carlos K. McClatchy
Charles E. Knickerbocker
Arthur A. Murphy
Herbert G. Hubbard
Lee M. Neagle
Leland S. Gregory
Ray W. Hayes
Lester S. Walbridge
Thomas E. May
Alden K. Martin
Frank X. Coulet
Alexander McGee
James F. Hilgenberg, M. C.
Max R. Carlton, M. C.
John F. Doudna, M. C.
Louis L. Syman
Pat M. Stevens
Ashby D. DeBusk
John T. Grigsby
Harry V. Givens

FIRST LIEUTENANTS

John Kasper
Joseph F. Swift
Harry L. Evans
George W. Baker
Eugene A. Regnier
Clinton K. Coburn
Ralph J. Hurlburt
Lansing B. Bailey
Frederick T. Hyde, M. C.
Herbert Abbott
Edward G. Sewell
John H. Kemble
Baldwin Robertson
Joseph G. C. Conrad
Edward E. Dunn
Maurice F. Enderle
Frederick W. Hagan, Chaplain
Herbert Christianson
Leonard Seiver, D. C.
Paul B. Hammond
Charles F. Hobbins
Harry C. Long
John C. Burgard
Charles A. Hoss
James F. Harrall
Benjamin F. Dorris
Dixon Kapple
William N. L. Hutchinson
John V. Mueller
Wellslake D. Morse
John R. McLean
Frederick L. Campbell

FIRST LIEUTENANTS

John T. Shepherd
Richard H. Chamberlain
James R. Shaw
Ray T. Williams
Thomas S. O'Connell
Cyron R. Briggs
Manniere B. Ware
Leon Martin
Edward Bogard
Leon B. Collier
Volney D. Diltz
Lee F. Jones
Andrew Koerner
Prentiss C. Deering
William L. B. Jenney
Charles M. Lever, Chaplain
Thomas G. Poland
Lawrence S. Lynch
Edwin M. Elam
Robert R. Weber
Chauncy M. Lyons
Frank J. Card
Frank Turnbull
Lloyd E. Cole
Frank J. Kelley, Jr.
George W. Kerschner, Chaplain
Calvin S. Smith, Chaplain
James S. Davis
Seth L. Butler
Russell C. Parr, M. C.
George L. Barry, M. C.
Adolph A. Anderson, D. C.
George A. W. Baker, D. C.
Mercer Rowe, M. C.
Rex E. Van Duzen, M. C.
Lorin V. Cope
Thomas L. Barbee
Daniel R. Campbell
Harry L. Coleman
Shelby A. Turner
Colin G. Thomas
Fayne L. Hill
Frank J. Deitzer
Frederick W. Bosch, Chaplain
Samuel P. Adkisson

SECOND LIEUTENANTS

Harry C. Cardell
Frederick E. Lawson
Oscar W. James
Alexander Meyer
Vernon V. Heilig
Thomas S. Grant
Charles J. Kelley
Rudolph L. Esmay
George E. Crary
William M. Bell
Jack M. Corbett
Marshall F. Brockway
William A. Russell
Joseph H. Stearn
Arthur C. Duerr
Darrell D. Johnson
Carl D. Middlestate
Wendell K. Phillips
Chester R. F. Cramer
Charles G. Friedenthall
Cecil P. Bell
Albert M. Closterman
John H. Spohn, Jr.
Nicholas Juareguy
David A. Bissett
Harold L. Leupp
Laurence Mickle
Fred L. Packard
Linn Andrus
Laurence Mathieu
Herman Alber, Jr.
Lyle C. Taylor
Samuel G .Wight
Basil K. Woods
Ernest A. Wyld
Donald H. Yates
Henry Allard
Fred E. Robach
Paul N. Hofacker
Dudley L. Marstellar
George P. Patton
Claude S. DeCosta
Laurence K. Carroll
Robert R. Hubbard
Herbert L. Doyle
Francis J. Lynch

ADDENDA

SECOND LIEUTENANTS

Eric A. Falconer
Adelbert D. McCleverty
Robert M. Alton
Harold Mallum
Earl F. Marsh
James W. Dawson
Walter H. Fieberling
George N. Browning
Samuel D. Hayes
Madison W. Compton
William H. Crane, Jr.
Edwin A. Arnold
John C. Chapman
Earl D. Christensen
John C. Schuster
Richard A. Stumm
John C. Newton
John T. Dirks
Victor F. McFarland
Clifford E. Hughes
Frank G. Stoner
Samuel L. Dunlop
Henry Haimeling
William B. Stone
Charles H. Simonds
Thomas J. McNeese
Warren E. Clark
John E. Kelly
John P. Mahon
Thomas A. Blake
Alden H. Sulger
Frank F. Hood
John T. O'Meara
George O. Gray
William A. Andreason
Elmer T. Worthy
Hellmuth F. Weyerstall
Bernard A. Coyle
Russell H. Harris
Fred S. Weida
William A. Voshmik
Fred W. Wesdrop
William F. Teske
Frank L. Toepleman
Robert E. Purcell
John P. Connell

363RD INFANTRY

COLONEL

Harry LaT. Cavenaugh

LIEUTENANT COLONELS

Eldred D. Warfield
Reginald E. McNally
Harol D. Coburn
William F. Brandt
Francis E. Endicott

MAJORS

Copley Enos
Bertram Cadwalader
Henry Breckenridge
Edward J. Mitchell
Frank C. McCulloch
Walter E. Garrison
Paul E. Johnson, M. C.
James B. Woolnough
Joseph L. Wier
Cosmos A. Glover, M. C.
Oscar Seebach
Thomas H. Monroe

CAPTAINS

Charles C. Quigley
Orrin W. Potter
Darwin J. Smith
Robert P. Shields, Jr.
Charles H. Abercrombie
Francis H. Partridge
Richard L. Russell
Cloyd D. Rauch

CAPTAINS

Frank S. Sever
Carleton B. Joeckel
Oscar C. Gibbs
James C. Evenden
DeWitt M. Evans
Andrew J. McCallen
Charles C. Vinier
Manton D. Armstrong
Edmund Q. Forsyth
William Robbins
Henry D. Mack
Walter R. Marquart
Charles E. Chenoweth
C. George Hjelte
John G. Heywood
Thomas A. Driscoll
Edwin B. Callahan
James W. Stewart
Robert B. Childs
Robert R. Reed, M. C.
John V. Richards
William R. Strong
Ward M. Ackley
Earl H. Plummer
George W. Read
Allen Watt
Edward L. Welsh
Emmett R. Colpin
Frederick C. Erb
Webster S. Albertson
Thomas G. McMartin
John S. Rankin, M. C.
William W. Frank, M. C.
Bernhardt Pedersen
Clyde F. Horner
Rollie R. Cook
Raymond W. Wheeler
Frederick H. Schroeder, M. C.

FIRST LIEUTENANTS

Joseph G. Kreutz
Wendall S. Kuhn
John W. Lawton
Robert D. Leeper
Everett R. Leisure
Benjamin F. Lemaster
James M. W. Manning
Earl T. Parrish
Percy M. Smith
Truman A. Starr
Roy P. Tisdale
James A. Vincent
Louis M. Wilden
Fremont W. Walton
Clifford W. Watkins
Francis M. Phelps
Andrew J. Aiken
Henry H. Vickrey
Daniel C. Upp, Jr.
Lloyd C. Hill
Carlos S. Creeley
Harold W. Fromwiller
Howard M. Estes
Forrest A. Cobb
Cedric W. Clark
Harold W. Childs
Harold W. Burchard
James E. Webb
Jamie deAngule
Maurice B. Walker
James Sloan
Winfred P. McDaniels, D. C.
Charles R. McCreery
George G. Carl
Jeremiah Galvan, Chaplain
William O. Manion
Frank A. Paul
Franklin T. Montgomery
Reginal Norris
Joseph J. Diestel
Frank H. Postlethwaite
James F. Strain
Francis M. Tracy
Parker V. Foster
Ernest M. Yantis
Kenneth R. Rublee
Joseph H. Plant, M. C.
Francis K. Silva, D. C.
John H. Hackley
Charles A. Emmet
Clyde W. Jump, M. C.
Zalo M. Glidden
Gerhard F. Hartwig, M. C.
Glenn C. Costlow

ADDENDA

FIRST LIEUTENANTS

Emmet N. Britton
Henry S. Bailey
James Boyd, Jr.
Arthur L. Erb
Cecil Anderson
Reginald H. Barnwell
Edward Blair
Kenneth A. Carey
Camillus Christian
David H. Cohn
William J. Coyle
Orville R. Emerson
Rowdy Gentry
Harold Jeness
Gustaf H. Lindberg
Grover Baichely
Lloyd S. Spooner
Dorwin L. Palmer
Theodore C. Jones
William W. Vickery
Alexander Lewis, Chaplain
Sidney Vermilyea, M. C.
Edmund L. Silverbrand
Leland S. Wilson, D. C.
Leon B. Collier, D. C.
Louis I. Egelson, Chaplain
Merritt Fields
Ferdinand, Dratz, D. C.
Charles M. Griffith, M. C.
Francis A. Barrett, Chaplain
Arthur T. Gorman
Erwin Carothers
William E. Amy, M. C.
Arthur Swann
Abraham Gottlieb, M. C.

SECOND LIEUTENANTS

Lloyd T. Cochran
Haydn O. Duke
William E. Fitzpatrick
Edwin O. Slater
Ronald B. Harris
R. Lester Kelley
Thomas Lynch
Charles P. McLaughlin
Abraham L. McMahon
Maurice P. Mitchell
Harold P. Vickrey
Wilson S. Zimmerman
Grover Anchors
Russell T. Robinson
Ernest G. Raas
Edgar A. Freeman
Guernsey P. Frazer
Joseph C. Cheney
Herman Amos
Lambert A. Beard
Thomas Enlow
Edward B. Congdon
Miles S. Johns
Jean D. Kelley
Harry K. Kingsbury
Miller E. McGilchrist
John E. McNeil
William Mathews
Roy E. Boyer
David F. Bush
Carter C. Camp
Myron L. Carr
Clinton L. Jackson
Edward Hervey
Harry L. Henkle
Nelson Hartson
Henry A. Harkins
Spencer Gray
Charles L. Frost
Edward H. Faubert
William G. Eddy
Carroll C. Dunn
Walter L. Doty
Roy E. Clausen
Frank J. Rogers, Jr.
Carl E. Hull
John D. Murray
Bert Waddell
Thomas P. McCleery
Stanley C. Clelland
Alton E. Elliott
Maxwell Farley
Robert A. Ginivan
Anderson S. Gill
John G. Hubertz
Wayne R. Klinefelter

SECOND LIEUTENANTS

G. V. Medici de Solenni
Norman I. Prosser
Jesie C. Ragsdale
Harold E. Scantlebury
Albert E. Ryan
Robert S. Shertzer
Earl C. Willey
John S. Wilson
Luken P. Young
Everett Anderson
Herbert C. Adler
Aubrey R. Archer
Stanley M. Arndt
Carl F. Arnold
William E. Averill
Harold H. Barbur
Edward A. Banning
John W. Biggy
Walter H. Blackman
George M. Lewis
William V. McMurray
Mark Moller
William J. Timmins
Earl G. Walker
Robert Frye
H. A. Brocopp
Paul A. Wood
Samuel M. Wood
Clarence A. Suders
Harry W. Davies
Howard J. Sims
Earl Shaffer
Paul A. Myers
Joseph K. Parent
David F. Friedman
William Fife
Newton Jones
Shannon Frederick

364TH INFANTRY

COLONELS

Elmer W. Clark
George McD. Weeks
Lucius C. Bennett

LIEUTENANT COLONELS

Allen Smith
Theodore B. Taylor
Richmond Smith
Archie J. Harris
John J. Mudgett
Gordon Voorhies

MAJORS

Charles J. Naylor
Walter N. Gregory
George N. Davis
Norris J. Shupe
Austin B. Richeson
Halvor H. Rasch
Frederick W. Rase
Jame H. Irwin, M. C.
Lester W. Humphreys
James B. Woolnough
Richard J. Dowdall, M. C.

CAPTAINS

Charles J. Sheppard
Allan C. Hopkins
Albert Rolling
Robert A. Griffin
Walter Brinkop
Leonard A. Wattelet
Adolphus E. Graupner
Owen Summers
Lee Bennett
Arthur R. Whitner
Morris A. Cadwalader
Gunnar A. Pande
William O. McKay
Philip W. Patterson

ADDENDA

CAPTAINS

Floyd J. Cook
Laurence A. Milner
Kenneth E. Burton
George W. Toland
Willis E. Simpson
Lloyd N. Hamilton
Harry W. Russell
George Caldwell
Sam A. Roberts
Archibald Sheats
William M. Simmons
William H. Flood
Burnett A. Filmer, M. C.
Charles T. Busha
Eugene S. Cohn
Thornton Chase
Martin P. Hamrick, M. C.
Harold C. Palmer, M. C.
Ray M. Walker
Carl G. Hjelte
Chauncey V. Dodds
Daniel J. Coman

FIRST LIEUTENANTS

George Boas
Herbert W. Worcester
John A. Hine
Bud Sawyer
Glenn H. Ticer
Malcolm C. Bruce
Grover F. Peterson
Charles H. Lembke
Robert L. Sabin, Jr.
Hubert D. Hoover
Wellford D. Seay
Walter Curry
Clifford A. Bly
Leslie O. Tooze
William N. Burgard
Clifford C. Harter
William J. Dallas
William W. Vickrey
Walter M. Keck
Thomas H. Boyd
Henry W. Meyer
Phillip Sampson
Elmer J. Noble
Guy H. Jacobson, M. C.
Dick R. Ross, M. C.
Waldo J. Adams, D. C.
Sydney V. West
Lief N. Tommerson, M. C.
Leland M. Crawford
Russell E. Tracy
Carlos W. Huntington
Eugene W. Gilliland
Arthur T. Lee
David N. Millan
Patrick D. Ryan
Kenneth L. Cooper
Arnold E. Wall
Joseph P. Toole
Thomas D. Watson
Samuel T. Campbell, M. C.
Benjamin S. Burkett
Daniel B. Carroll
Clifford Evans
Charles H. Paul
Vallery White
Arthur Brittan
Wambold H. McCune
John O. Armistead, D. C.
Bert C. Burdick
Russell B. Tripp
Bert B. Courts
James D. Fletcher
James S. Higley
James J. McDonald
Cornelius W. Mayers
Dean J. Coovert
John S. Livingstone
Leighton C. McMillan, Chaplain
John B. Kennedy, D. C.
Charles M. White
Charles V. Sulzberger
Shirley D. Lewis
Floyd O. Jellison
Joseph E. Hagan
George J. Ranes
Louis E. Bolton
J. Leslie Walton
Francis C. Weber, M. C.
Jo C. Johnston
Clarence C. Ingraham

FIRST LIEUTENANTS

Deming Bronson
Bryant Wilson, Chaplain
Lamar Tooze
Philip L. Newmyer, M. C.
Thurman B. Haas
William O. Pierce
Joseph A. Carr
Scott C. Greene
Anthony J. Vandergrinten
Arthur C. Whitney, Chaplain
Carl G. Kendall
Lewis B. Ridley
Paul B. Berry
Edward E. Buzby

SECOND LIEUTENANTS

Will D. Rudd
Neilson W. Reese
Powell Thomas
Horace D. McGirr
Wm. J. A. McDonald
Royall W. Mingins
Evans B. Houtz
Bradford W. Bosley
Harry S. Clark
Edward E. Campbell
Ellis L. Weeter
Harry S. Hills
Robert B. Holloman
Orren E. Osburn
Morris D. Shearer
Rex E. Watkins
Henry M. Stair
Oscar F. Johnson
Edward A. Flynn
David A. Bezenek
George R. Grant
Howard H. Van Voris
Arnold E. Johnson
Herbert G. Lyttle
John F. Hotchkiss
Owen Jerrold
Marion V. Melson
Carl H. Blattner
James N. Young
Warland G. Cutler
William V. Clarke
Ralph P. Laird
Frank B. DeLano
Buron R. Fitts
Robert L. Groves
Melvin J. Muckey
John C. McVay
Morris E. Corthell
Clarence H. Bragg
Miles B. Belden
George T. McMahon
James L. Turnbull
John N. Mernin
Reuel W. Elton
John H. Wakefield
Archa E. Lovett
John D. Wendell
John N. Lee
William E. Crosthwaite
Raymond J. Graham
George A. Hasenjaeger
Edwin A. Bishop
Harry H. Harding
Robert L. Winston
Lynn T. Watson
William K. Vogan
John W. Teeter
Edwin Stitt
John R. Valois
Peter C. Wade
Ernest J. Steinhilder
Walter H. Steere
Earl L. Shaner

346TH MACHINE GUN BATTALION

MAJORS

Francis C. Endicott
Leslie R. Forney
Clark W. Wright

ADDENDA

CAPTAINS

Harry M. Thomas
Winfried B. Arens
Royle A. Carter
John E. Price
Frank M. Moore

FIRST LIEUTENANTS

George A. Batterson
Roscoe W. Pike
Jesse E. Widman
S. Ashley Guthrie
Arvid H. Lindeen
Ward M. Ackley
Edwin S. Thomas
Harry J. Vogel
John W. Beard, Chaplain
John B. Kennedy, D. C.

SECOND LIEUTENANTS

Clark J. Bonner
Russell G. Wagenet
Ray E. Dumett
Eugene P. Hyatt
William H. Morris
Charles C. Fields
Hamilton B. Rollins, Jr.
Frank A. Rollers
Murray C. Wheat
Herbert S. Taylor
F. F. Janney
Chas. C. Bintz
Edward M. Hay
Harold W. Price
Alfred T. Barr
Douglas Van Dyke
W. Q. Van Cott
A. L. Christensen
Wm. McBlair
Don C. Harmon
Clair Solomon
Virgil Bailey

347TH MACHINE GUN BATTALION

MAJORS

Arthur W. Hanson
J. C. McCaustland
Roy E. Swanson, M. C.

CAPTAINS

T. E. McClintock
Russell Miller
John E. Price
Albert L. Barrows
Albert W. Roshe
Harrison S. Beecher

FIRST LIEUTENANTS

John U. Calkins, Jr.
Lawrence R. Bonneville
Wilfrid T. Newbery
Alfred T. Barr
John O. Armistead, D. C.
Ralph E. Davis, Chaplain
Charles C. Bintz
Wm. J. Duddleson
Charles A. Gardine
Alberto C. Werrill
Alfred C. Young

SECOND LIEUTENANTS

Eugene D. Bennett
Pearl W. Campbell
Donald G. Coplen
Harry M. McCoy
Robert D. Nolan
Harold W. Price
E. H. Rawson
David B. Thom
Joseph Welton

THE 91st DIVISION

348TH MACHINE GUN BATTALION

MAJORS

Albert L. Barrows
Walker K. Tuller
Thomas N. Gimperling
Harry N. Burkhalter
William A. Aird
Paul T. Ferrer

CAPTAINS

Thomas A. Driscoll
Albert H. Ingold
George B. Duncan
R. H. Carter
Robert Woodville
Wayne C. Taylor
Sheperd Hiscox
Arthur St. J. Whitney
Charles B. Clizer, M. C.

FIRST LIEUTENANTS

George A. Helfert
Archibald Shambaugh
William Tussey
Hugh Sparks
George Stimmel
Walton L. H. Osborne
Kenneth H. Reed
Albert C. Giesecke
James F. DeVane
Adna M. Boyd
Fred W. Hummel
Howard W. Hopkirk
Robert F. Garner
Lawrence E. O'Neill
Frank L. Thompson
Lee R. Newkirk
Edward M. Hay
Walter B. Clark
Murray C. Wheat
Reed B. Cherrington, Chaplain

SECOND LIEUTENANTS

Homer N. Winfield
Hubert M. Rice
Ulysses Young
Fred W. Keller
Oscar L. Cornwall
Edgar P. Blatz
Francis E. Cornish
Albert Weaver
William H. Morris
Douglas Van Dyke
S. E. Spleen
Edward A. Hurd
William B. Frye
James W. McCaughan
Otto F. Starke
George W. Otto

316TH ENGINEERS

COLONELS

Henry C. Jewett
George R. Goethals

LIEUTENANT COLONELS

Arthur R. Ehrnbeck
George H. Canfield
Orman N. Powell

ADDENDA

MAJORS

Albert D. Akin
William S. Post
George H. Canfield
Orman N. Powell
Harmon S. Bonte
Ralph E. Robson
Rinaldo E. Baker, M. C.

CAPTAINS

John A. Griffin
William D. A. Peaslee
Burt Harmon
George H. Canfield
Edward Z. Collings
Orman N. Powell
Ralph E. Robson
Jules Hanique
John H. Leavell
Fieldon W. Waggoner
Leslie W. Nims
Franklin W. Bush
Delprat Keen
Lynn A. Schloss
Charles H. Willison
Jay Turley
Herbert W. McFarren
Henry L. McGillis
Samuel M. Kearns
Amory R. Haynes
Alfred B. Lewis
Frank Z. Lee
Earl J. Zinck
Paul Rockey, M. C.
Harmon S. Bonte
John H. Gilpin, M. C.
Wilkee Woodard
Horace W. Gregory
Frank J. Boland
William J. Gough
Stefan Szumanski
George H. Wilson, Jr.
William H. Bissell
Edwin R. Quinby
Earl Bracken
Charles J. Davis, Jr.
James N. Gladding
E. R. Downe
Samuel B. Lyons, M. C.
Ross L. Mahon
Harold Cogswell
Chester H. Prouty
Lewis C. Karrick
Edgar F. Pearson
Merrill Butler

FIRST LIEUTENANTS

Chester R. Hunt
Leslie W. Nims
Franklin W. Bush
Harry H. Burhans
Delprat Keen
John T. Quinn
Chenery C. Bartlett
Lynn A. Schloss
Chester A. Prouty
Harmon S. Bonte
Edgar F. Pearson
Merrill Butler
Ross L. Mahon
William Hague
Clarence E. Boggs
Benjamin B. Bessessen
George D. Camp
Roy E. Tremoureux
James O. Jensen
Manierre B. Ware
Preston M. Geren
Frank R. Becker
Hildreth R. Peckham
Albert Bolenbaugh
Thomas R. King
Milton C. Lutz, Chaplain
Lyman F. Wagoner, D. C.
George W. Davis
Franklin O. Rose
Howard M. Marlow
Luther G. Lewis
Franklin Dallimore, D. C.
Louis A. Henderson
John F. Kerper

FIRST LIEUTENANTS

Ernest L. Norberg
Stephen Malatesta
Harold Cogswell
Lewis C. Karrick
John F. A. Giblin
John B. Campbell
Joseph H. Rinehart, M. C.
Samuel T. Steele, Chaplain

SECOND LIEUTENANTS

Bertram K. Dunshee
Chester H. Prouty
John E. Norberg
Gordon C. Hess
Walter M. Tomkins
Blake R. Vanleer
Emmett R. Carruthers
Wallace Campbell
George E. Sperbeck
Lester B. Pickering
Egbert W. Beach
Ray J. Cook
Malcolm L. Hunt
Israel Weinstein
James S. Colton
Verne W. McKinney
Leroy C. Williams
Francis H. Hay
Albert F. Berni
Wright E. D'Evelyn
Happer K. Phelps
Wales MacPerdue
John G. Collins
Clarence C. Harshman
Eric Monthan
T. H. Morrell
Benjamin B. Irving
Harold D. Farmer
Ruben I. Irving
Ralph W. Reynolds
Clement F. Waite
John M. March
George W. Davis
Sidney J. Kreil
Edgar R. Perry
Robert E. Gardner
William F. Gettelman
Robert W. Gilkison
Ellsworth D. Goldsmith
Walter A. Goertz
Jack L. Gossman
Lewis P. Gove
George H. Squires
John S. Kennedy
Arthur L. Leonard
Leonard G. Holbrook
Thomas J. Hawthorne
Bernard H. Lasky
P. W. Snyder
Henry Berbert
Nelson Douglass, Jr.
George R. Hardie
Bartlett W. Gillespie

316TH ENGINEER TRAIN

CAPTAIN

Francis J. Fitzpatrick

FIRST LIEUTENANTS

Earl W. Fassett
Lynn A. Schloss
Ernest L. Norberg
Malcolm L. Hunt

SECOND LIEUTENANTS

Edgar R. Perry
Ernest D. Clabaugh
Ernest M. Wright
Ray Murphy
Leonard G. Holbrook
John W. Wolcott

ADDENDA

316TH SANITARY TRAIN

LIEUTENANT COLONELS

Harry B. Reynolds, M. C.
Stanley F. Berry, M. C.

MAJORS

Richard J. Dowdall, M. C.
John J. Sellwood, M. C.
William H. Breuer, M. C.
John W. Colbert, M. C.
Karl J. Swenson, M. C.
Marion J. Jones, M. C.
John W. Hunt, M. C.
Walter S. Lay, M. C.
William C. Smith, M. C.
Floyd D. Lewis, M. C.
Robert P. Smith, M. C.
Ray W. Matson, M. C.
John G. Strohm, M. C.
George T. Gallagher, D. C.
James H. Irwin, D. C.

CAPTAINS

John E. Kuykendall, M. C.
Dwight F. Miller, M. C.
Robert W. Clancy, M. C.
Herbert E. Wheeler, M. C.
Charles E. Eaton, M. C.
Lawrence K. Lunt, M. C.
Edward J. Kane, M. C.
John A. Hughes, M. C.
Bert L. Doane, M. C.
Robert W. Brace, M. C.
Lawrence G. Griffis, M. C.
John E. Dunn, M. C.
Wm. P. Rice, M. C.
Frederick H. Schroeder, M. C.
Sam C. Standard, M. C.
George P. Tolman, M. C.
Edward A. Peterson, M. C.
Harry B. Moore, M. C.
Merle G. Howard, M. C.
Roy E. Swanson, M. C.
Duncan C. Monroe, M. C.
Frederick A. Collier, M. C.
Lloyd W. Brooke, M. C.
Karl L. Koehn, M. C.
John R. McRae, Q. M. C.
Raymond A. Babcock, M. C.
Charles E. Eaton, M. C.
Frank Murphy, Q. M. C.
Waldo F. Brinkman, M. C.
Franklin J. Corper, M. C.
William F. Beitsch, M. C.
Charles B. Hopkins, M. C.
John S. Rankin, M. C.
Fred B. Coleman, M. C.
Thomas G. McMartin, M. C.
Clyde F. Horner, M. C.
Francis H. Bomar, M. C.
Phillip C. W. Johannes, M. C.
Eber R. Sizer, Q. M. C.
Sidney M. Bunker, M. C.
Roy D. Byrd, M. C.

FIRST LIEUTENANTS

Leo M. Maguire, M. C.
Linford S. Besson, M. C.
Dick R. Ross, M. C.
Hans A. Poulson, M. C.
Alfred Schilt, D. C.
Pius A. Rohrer, M. C.
Leif N. Tommerson, M. C.
Sam G. Beck, M. C.
Robert J. Jennings, M. C.
John A. Malley, M. C.
Charles M. Griffith, M. C.
Joseph J. Keithley, M. C.
John C. Armington, M. C.
Charles A. Rexroad, Chaplain
James A. Leyda, M. C.
George P. Chase, S. C.
William G. Parker, M. C.
Adolph A. Anderson, D. C.

FIRST LIEUTENANTS

Louis M. Greenberg, M. C.
Howard O. Danforth, D. C.
Edgar H. Howell, M. C.
Will H. Potter, M. C.
Carl L. Vanderboget, M. C.
John A. Kimmel, M. C.
Ferdinand G. Dratz, D. C.
Allan A. Van Orsdale, S. C.
Colin K. Ross, M. C.
Joseph H. McGuire, M. C.
Louis D. Cheeney, M. C.
Clarence E. Toschach, M. C.
Ralph R. Green, M. C.
Ethelbert M. Norton, M. C.
John T. Scull, Chaplain

SECOND LIEUTENANTS

Ralph W. Daggett, S. C.
James C. Munch, S. C.

316TH FIELD SIGNAL BATTALION

MAJORS

Emmet L. Wemple, M. C.
Wilford Danvers
George E. Schenk

CAPTAINS

Jasper S. M. Quist
Albert M. Taylor
Rush P. Wheat
Julian G. McCollom
Charles J. Robinson

FIRST LIEUTENANTS

Duncan E. McKinley
George P. Dixon
James C. Meece
Harry W. Glensor
Norman R. Baylor
Harrison M. Tucker
Ernest M. Setzer
William Leonberger
Ernest M. Setzer, D. C.

SECOND LIEUTENANTS

Duton L. Stebbins
E. C. Garrette
R. H. Stevenson
Alfred Whittell
H. H. Behrent
R. Y. Chedister, Jr.
L. J. O'Brien
M. P. Roscoe
Louis Segall
Otto P. Swartz

316TH SUPPLY TRAIN

MAJORS

Homer C. Ransom
James B. Woolnough
Oscar Seebach

CAPTAINS

Oscar H. Bailey
Eber R. Sizer
Lauron N. Hanford
Wilmer B. Brinton
William G. Preston
Chas. Richardson, Jr.

ADDENDA

CAPTAINS

Lorin H. Tryon
Paul G. Rutten
Robert W. Brace
Herbert C. Cheek

FIRST LIEUTENANTS

Wm. L. Stanton
Joseph C. White
Wallace S. McAllister
Fred W. Urch
Henry B. Johnson
Ray F. Cole, D. C.
Sidney L. Foulston
Edwin Schutz
Marshall F. Brockway
Russell G. Wagenet

SECOND LIEUTENANTS

Allan R. Duncan
Carl H. Odeen
Clyde M. Leslie
Don D. Wade
Max Bennett
Oscar H. Swaney
B. Z. West
Joseph B. Townsend
Ashley C. Browne
Leo J. Creighton
Chas. J. Kirby
G. D. deBalaine
H. L. Goodmanson
Warren E. Clark
Ernest L. Damkroger

316TH TRAIN HEADQUARTERS AND MILITARY POLICE

COLONEL

Mathew E. Saville

LIEUTENANT COLONELS

Dorsey W. Thickstun
Francis C. Endicott

MAJORS

Mark Y. Croxall
George W. Read
William E. Finzer
Paul T. Ferrer

CAPTAINS

Louis H. Heintz
Chas. Richardson, Jr.
Chas. F. Gerard
George Wedekind
George C. Leib
John A. Loetsier
William L. Hemphill
Burt F. Dunham
Henry C. Akin
John G. Heywood
Andrew Marker
Philip Clowry
R. W. Thornberry
Birge C. Swift, M. C.
Francis K. Sylva, D. C.
Geo. L. Gallagher, D. C.

FIRST LIEUTENANTS

Hugo K. Visscher
Sidney L. Foulston
Robert T. Kane
Wallace S. McAllister
Henry B. Johnson
Fred W. Urch
Leland S. Wilson, D. C.
James N. Shaw, V. C.

SECOND LIEUTENANTS

John C. Parent
Ray J. Murphy
W. P. Standiford
Henry B. Johnson
John T. Peterson
James W. Nidle
Paul G. Hahn
Frank B. Grady
S. M. Turner, V. C.
John R. Ludwig, V. C.
Lewis L. Bilikam, V. C.
Chas. A. Rexroad, Chaplain
Joseph A. Burke, Chaplain

316TH AMMUNITION TRAIN

COLONEL

Allen Smith, Jr.

MAJORS

Norris J. Shupe
Joseph L. Wier
William H. Morse, M. C.

CAPTAINS

Clarence L. Stoddard
Kenneth C. Gillis
Andrew R. Marker
Samuel H. Cabot
Hiram L. Ricks, Jr.
George M. Brazer
Irenaeus N. Tucker
Nelson T. Hartson
Delbert Brunton
Stephen T. Bandy
George W. Wedekind
Harry L. Black
Jack Hastie, Jr.
George A. Gallagher
Louis H. Heintz
Herbert C. Cheek
Charles F. Gerard
Eric Kobbe
William L. Hemphill
John P. Cudahy
William J. Scott
John J. Pontius

FIRST LIEUTENANTS

Joseph E. Hatch
Max A. Silver
Joseph A. Cunningham
Paul G. Rutten
Adolph A. Anderson
Donald S. Andrews
Edwin Shutz
James H. French
Wallace S. McAllister
George B. Somers
William R. Morris
Maurice M. Glazer, D. C.
Leslie H. Weller
Henry N. Schindler
Thomas T. Taylor, Jr.
Charles L. Smith
James W. Nidle
Walter E. Cole
Roy Collier
Carlos W. Huntington

SECOND LIEUTENANTS

Floyd C. Lloyd
Irving H. Scott
Charles Richardson
Louis R. Kastner
Lyman Grimes
Warren E. Clark

ADDENDA

SECOND LIEUTENANTS

Earle B. Dunning
Ray S. Jones
Frank G. Duncan
John T. Peterson
John H. Happy
Warren P. Standiford
Gino V. Medici de Solenni
Elmer D. Campbell
Henry B. Johnson
Homer C. Butler
Hazen J. Morrissey
Clement N. Woodard

316TH MILITARY POLICE

CAPTAINS

Arthur A. Hopkins
Julius Westerman
Risher Thornberry
William J. Coyle
George W. Read
Louis H. Heintz
John G. Heywood

FIRST LIEUTENANTS

Charles Richardson
Hugo K. Visscher
William P. Gillogly
Sidney L. Foulston
Robert T. Kane
Merrill H. Nevin
Gilpin S. Sessions
Gontran de Balaine
William Graham

SECOND LIEUTENANTS

H. M. Schindler
Warren Standiford
John R. Valois
Frank B. Grady

316TH MOBILE ORDNANCE REPAIR SHOP

CAPTAIN

Frederick W. Helm

FIRST LIEUTENANTS

Leslie H. Weller
D. S. Andrews
Roy Collier

SECOND LIEUTENANTS

Frank G. Duncan
C. M. Woodard

MACHINE SHOP TRUCK UNIT NO. 409

CAPTAIN

Alexander S. Keefer

THE 91st DIVISION

MAIL DETACHMENT

SECOND LIEUTENANTS

George E. Crary
Edward E. Campbell

FRENCH OFFICERS ATTACHED TO THE 91ST DIVISION

COMMANDANT

Bernard de Lamy

CAPITAINES

Thierry Mieg
Antoine Riquoir
Jean Champion
Louis Sejourne
Paul Roques

LIEUTENANTS

Robert Guibert
Auguste Arrighi
Andre de Noblens
Jean Meslier
Roger Zeller
Edouard Hitau
Jean Weill
Robert Merel
Laine
Octave La Marche

THOSE WHO HAVE FALLEN

Killed or Died of Wounds Received in Action

Colonel

Davis, William D.	361st Infantry

Majors

Farwell, George W.	361st Infantry
Miller, Oscar F.	361st Infantry

Captains

Abercrombie, Charles H.	363rd Infantry
Albertson, Webster S.	363rd Infantry
Burke, Campbell	361st Infantry
Hughes, Howard D.	361st Infantry
Smith, Clarence F.	361st Infantry
Wattelet, Leonard A.	364th Infantry
Worsham, Elijah W.	362nd Infantry

First Lieutenants

Betterton, Cherrill R.	361st Infantry
Carr, Joseph A.	364th Infantry
Carruthers, Emmet E.	316th Engineers
Coburn, Clinton K.	362nd Infantry
Cohn, David H.	363rd Infantry
Elam, Edward	362nd Infantry
Gard, Frank J.	362nd Infantry
Harter, Clifford C.	364th Infantry
Hartwig, Gerhard F.	363rd Infantry
Higley, James S.	364th Infantry
Hobbins, Charles F.	362nd Infantry
Hummel, Fred A.	348th Machine Gun Bn.
Hurlburt, Ralph J.	362nd Infantry
Jansen, Lewis B.	361st Infantry
Kemble, John H.	362nd Infantry
Kreutz, Joseph G.	363rd Infantry
Leisure, Everett R.	363rd Infantry
Lynch, Lawrence S.	362nd Infantry
MacDonnell, Albert S.	A. D. C., Hdqrs. 91st Div.

First Lieutenants

Martin, Leon	362nd Infantry
Newland, Charles J.	347th Machine Gun Bn.
Noble, Elmer J.	364th Infantry
Pierce, William O.	364th Infantry
Shepherd, John S.	362nd Infantry
Starr, Truman	363rd Infantry
Swift, Joseph F.	362nd Infantry
Tooze, Leslie O.	364th Infantry
Vermilya, Sidney C.	363rd Infantry
Ware, Manniere B.	362nd Infantry
Wheat, Murray C.	348th Machine Gun Bn.

Second Lieutenants

Carlson, Arthur E.	347th Machine Gun Bn.
Closterman, Albert M.	362nd Infantry
Cochran, Lloyd T.	363rd Infantry
Gentry, Rowdy	363rd Infantry
Gilkeson, Robert W.	316th Engineers
Hayes, John C.	361st Infantry
Huberts, John G.	363rd Infantry
Kelley, John A.	362nd Infantry
Koch, Louis J.	347th Machine Gun Bn.
Long, John A.	361st Infantry
Mahon, John P.	362nd Infantry
McCleverty, Adelbert D.	362nd Infantry
McMurray, William V.	363rd Infantry
Smith, Paul D.	361st Infantry
Stearn, Joseph H.	362nd Infantry
Tracy, Francis M.	363rd Infantry
Van Voris, Howard H.	364th Infantry

361st Infantry

Aldred, Arthur E.	Private, Co. B
Amos, Drew C.	Private, Co. I
Anderson, Elmer R.	Corporal, Co. I
Anderson, Benjamin N.	Private, Co. D
Anderson, John	Private, Co. G
Arata, Joe	Private, Co. E
Arbogast, Jesse E.	Private, Co. D

361st Infantry

Asimakopoulos, Demetrios	Private, Co. F
Axelson, Otto E.	Corporal, M. G.
Ayk, Jack	Private, Co. I
Baity, Ralph V.	Private, Co. C
Bare, Mason S.	Private, M. G.
Bare, William F.	Private 1st Class, Co. B
Barger, Jacob	Private, Co. B
Bartlett, Leo R.	Private, Co. K
Basone, Sam	Private, Co. M
Beach, Walter T.	Private, Co. M
Bendiksen, Bendik	Private 1st Class, Co. B
Bennett, Xavior	Private 1st Class, Co. A
Bergendorff, Julius F.	Private, Co. I
Berndt, Julius	Corporal, Co. I
Bet, Ferdinand	Private, Co. L
Bird, John C.	Private, Co. C
Bloisi, Carmelo	Private, Co. A
Bonham, Albert L.	Private 1st Class, Co. C
Boulden, Ambrose	Private, Co. C
Boyce, John S.	Private, Co. H
Bracken, Ross J.	Private, Co. A
Brending, Christof	Private, Co. E
Brophy, Anslem G.	Corporal, Co. C
Brown, Howard E.	Private, Co. C
Buckland, Roy	Private 1st Class, Co. C
Bussey, Horace C.	Private, Co. C
Calleri, Giuseppe	Private, Co. I
Cantacesso, Trifone	Private, Co. I
Cariello, John G.	Private 1st Class, M. G.
Carlone, Michael	Private, Co. F
Carlson, Carl M.	Mechanic, Co. I
Cherwinski, Leonard B.	Private, Co. A
Chichilicas, Nicoloas	Private, Co. H
Christodoulon, Manuel S.	Private, Co. L
Christopher, John	Private, M. G.
Clark, Don W.	Sergeant, Co. E
Clarke, Harold E.	Private, Co. I
Cleaver, Harrison J.	Private, Co. H
Closkey, Fred	Private, Co. F

361st Infantry

Collier, Loy H.	Private, Co. K
Comfort, John V.	Private 1st Class, Co. A
Cook, Delbert W.	Private, Co. D
Cosgrave, John V.	Private, Co. G
Cowan, John G.	Private, Co. I
Coziah, Frank L.	Private 1st Class, Co. D
Creighton, Ralph G.	Private, Co. L
Crocco, John	Private 1st Class, Co. I
Curry, Charles R.	Bugler, Co. D
Daniels, Fred	Private 1st Class, Co. B
Danner, Frank C.	Corporal, Co. L
Davis, Lee	Private, Co. D
Davis, Samuel A.	Sergeant, Co. F
Davison, Gerald M.	Private 1st Class, Hdqrs.
DeHart, Hugh	Private, Co. F
Dent, Alfred	Private, Co. H
Detrick, Virgil R.	Sergeant, Co. M
Dontanville, Henry I.	Private, Co. C
Douglass, Robert W.	Private, Co. I
Draney, Herman T.	Private 1st Class, Co. E
Dumas, Wilfred E.	Private, M. G.
Eastman, Guy	Private, Co. H
Eckley, Grover C.	Private, Co. C
Englehardt, Oswald	Private 1st Class, Co. D
Enman, Guy O.	Corporal, Co. E
Epler, David A.	Private 1st Class, Co. I
Erickson, Ernest J.	Private 1st Class, Co. C
Evensen, Chris M.	Private 1st Class, Co. B
Fiscalini, Ottavio	Private, Co. E
Fleckenstein, John O.	Corporal, Co. G
Fletcher, Lester L.	Private, Co. G
Flora, Lee	Private 1st Class, Co. F
Folsom, John V.	Private 1st Class, Co. L
Ford, John J.	Private, Co. G
Frydenberg, Bennie M.	Private, Co. I
Gaedecke, Edward A.	Private 1st Class, Co. M
Gale, Fred	Private, Co. C
Gardner, John A.	Sergeant, Co. C
Garretty, Charles L.	Private, Co. L

361st Infantry

Gatto, Peter	Wagoner, Supply
Goodman, Roy L.	Private, Co. C
Gossi, Thomas	Private 1st Class, Co. K
Grable, Don R.	Sergeant, Co. D
Graham, Thomas J.	Private, Co. L
Griffith, William W.	Private, Co. C
Grono, Harry A.	Supply Sergeant, Co. K
Hach, George D.	Corporal, Co. D
Hails, Joseph N.	Corporal, Co. A
Halfman, Miles P.	Private, Co. I
Hamelius, Frank J.	Corporal, Co. F
Hamlin, Glezen F.	Private 1st Class, Co. G
Hansen, Harry A.	Private, Co. G
Harlow, Arthur E.	Private, Co. L
Hartles, Martin	Private, Co. M
Haws, Leonard A.	Private, M. G.
Hayes, William W.	Private, Co. D
Helm, Robert E.	Bugler, Co. B
Henderson, Cecil	Private 1st Class, Co. K
Hendrickson, Carl J.	Private, Co. B
Henley, Alex	Sergeant, Co. C
Hepworth, John L.	Corporal, Co. E
Hess, William	Private, Co. C
Hickey, Edward H.	Private, Co. A
Hightower, Neil G.	Private, Co. F
Hill, Paul	Mess Sergeant, Co. B
Holliday, Delbert J.	Private, Co. M
Hollzer, Maurice	Private, Co. D
Holmes, Leroy K.	Private, Co. A
Horan, Leo P.	Private, Co. M
Horne, Victor H.	Private, Co. I
Howell, Vernon L.	Private 1st Class, Co. C
Huckaba, Charles	Sergeant, Co. I
Huebschwerlin, George	Private, Co. F
Irons, Edward R.	Private, Co. A
Jackson, Carol F.	Private, Co. E
Jacobson, Edward	Private, Co. I
Jacobson, Henry A.	Private, Co. C
Jacobson, John A.	Private, Co. L

361st Infantry

Jacoby, William J.	Private, Co. F
Jamison, Gill R.	Sergeant, Co. G
Jensen, Fred	Private, Co. I
Jensen, Jesse L.	Private, Hdqrs. Co.
Johansen, Niels	Private, Co. I
Johns, Marion F.	Corporal, Co. G
Johnson, Clarence O.	Corporal, Co. L
Johnson, Harry	Private, Co. C
Johnson, Henry J.	Private, Co. L
Johnson, Raymond P.	Private, Co. C
Johnson, Sam	Private 1st Class, Hdqrs.
Jones, Clarence L.	Private, Co. F
Jones, Gay L.	Private, Co. E
Kahl, Howard	Private, Co. H
Kallas, Bill	Private, Co. M
Kangas, Victor	Private, Co. E
Kanode, Milton I.	Private, Co. F
Kelley, Edwin J.	Private, Co. C
Kemp, Isaac N.	Sergeant, Co. C
Kennell, George	Private, Co. H
Keyes, Peter L.	Private, Co. G
King, Jesse L.	Corporal, Co. D
Kinnear, Worthy	Private, Co. A
Knetchel, Gordon B.	Private 1st Class, Co. C
Kovich, Kris	Private, Co. L
Kramer, Alfred R.	Corporal, Co. D
Krause, George W.	Private, Hdqrs. Co.
Krentz, Ernest R.	Sergeant, Co. B
Kreuger, Elmer L.	Private, Co. B
Krippner, William H.	Private, Co. M
Kruse, Roy W.	Private, Co. C
Kunstle, Edward F.	Private, Co. C
Lambert, William J.	Private, Co. I
Lancaster, Herschel	Sergeant, Co. B
Langston, Isaac H.	Private, Co. C
Larrecq, John P.	Private, Co. F
Larsen, Daniel	Mechanic, Co. B.
Larsen, Ferdinand M.	Corporal, Co. G
Larsen, Lars L.	Private, Co. A

361st Infantry

Larsen, Lars P.	Private, Co. L
Larsen, Lawrence E.	Mechanic, Co. A
Larson, Budd C.	Private 1st Class, M. G.
Larson, Carl A.	Corporal, Co. I
Lecornu, Herman G.	Corporal, Co. L
Lewis, Clifford	Corporal, Co. M
Liebscher, Frank W.	Corporal, Co. F
Lien, Martin O.	Private 1st Class, Co. K
Litschi, Andrew P.	Private, Co. F
Ludke, Paul F.	Private, Co. C
Lynch, James V.	Private, Co. A
Lysberg, Christen J.	Private, Co. A
Mack, George	Private, Co. H
Madden, Daniel F.	Private, Co. L
Mares, Samuel	Private, Co. I
Martin, George I.	Corporal, Co. F.
Martin, John P.	Private, Co. I
Marzinko, John	Private, Co. A
Mastromonaco, Michele	Private 1st Class, Co. H
May, Frank P.	Private, Co. I
Mazzone, Domenic	Private, Co. C
McCadam, Joseph J.	Private 1st Class, Co. L
McCarthy, George F.	Sergeant, Co. I
McCutchen, Robert S.	Private, Co. M
McCormack, Leo K.	Corporal, Co. E
McCormick, Daniel	Private, Co. M
McGinty, John J.	Private, Co. I
McGregor, Carson	Private 1st Class, Co. B
McMullen, John M.	Private 1st Class, Co. E
McNeill, Jerome J.	Private, Co. F
Mead, Leland C.	Private, Med. Dept.
Meigs, Bert W.	Private, Co. K
Metz, Claude L.	Private 1st Class, Co. K
Meyer, George H.	Private, Co. D
Meyers, Vernard J.	Private, M. G.
Miller, Gilbert	Private, Co. L
Miller, Harry	Private, Co. K
Miller, Thomas J.	Private, Hdqrs. Co.
Miller, Wesley W.	Sergeant, M. G.

Minch, Floyd	Private, Co. E.
Mitchell, Frank R.	Private, Co. E.
Moe, McKinley	Mechanic, Co. B
Moore, Lee E.	Private 1st Class, Co. K
Morris, George B.	Private, Co. B
Morrison, Earl E.	Cook, Co. K
Morrison, Edward J.	Private, Co. B
Morriss, Roland	Reg. Sup. Sergt., Supply
Moses, Erman W.	Private 1st Class, Co. L
Mumford, Wilson T.	Sergeant, Co. F
Mullder, John	Private, Co. C
Nelson, Carl A.	Private, Co. L
Nelson, John	Private, Co. M
Nelson, Richard	Sergeant, M. G.
Neuman, Emil F.	Private, M. G.
Nichols, Robert B.	Private, Co. A
Norguard, Omer S.	Sergeant, Co. G
Nygren, Claude E.	Private, Co. E
O'Connell, Maurice J.	Private, Hdqrs. Co.
O'Conner, Clement	Cook, Co. L
Often, Elmer E.	Sergeant, Co. B
Olson, Anton L.	Corporal, Co. L
Olson, Elvin O.	Private, Co. I
Oliver, Mathew L.	Private, Co. M
Omundson, Oscar T.	Private, Co. M
O'Neal, William L.	Private, Co. E
Oster, Otto H.	Sergeant, Co. M
Ostrom, Sidney A.	Private, Co. B
Otte, George H.	Private, Co. M
Owens, William	Corporal, Co. C
Palmgren, Swan L.	Private, Co. H
Parenti, Amedeo	Private, Co. K
Parks, Jesse L.	Private, Co. L
Pasini, Battisti	Private, M. G.
Perdue, Claude C.	Private, Co. F
Peri, Charles J.	Private 1st Class, Co. G
Perin, Domineco	Private, Co. H
Perrine, Fred V.	Private, Co. B
Peterson, Gustave W.	Private 1st Class, Hdqrs.

361st Infantry

Pierce, John H.	Corporal, Co. I
Pietrantonio, Trifone	Corporal, Co. D
Plowman, Kenna P.	Corporal, Hdqrs. Co.
Porter, George M.	Private, Co. M
Pronovost, Joseph	Private 1st Class, Co. A
Pugmire, Angus	Private, Hdqrs. Co.
Rago, Frank H.	Private, Co. E
Ramey, William H.	Private, Co. K
Rathbun, Guy S.	Sergeant, Co. K
Rau, Jacob	Private, Co. A
Rees, John	Sergeant, Co. M
Rehbein, Henry A.	Private, Co. M
Rehbein, Orlin R.	Private, Co. A
Requa, Harry E.	Private, Co. M
Riccuiti, Alfonso	Private, Co. M
Richards, Alfred	Corporal, Co. L
Richards, Robert H.	Private 1st Class, Co. F
Ringer, Ira R.	Private, Co. F
Ringhand, Herman	Private, Co. M
Rivar, James T.	1st Sergeant, Co. K
Robinson, Glen H.	Corporal, Co. C
Roman, John	Sergeant, Hdqrs. Co.
Ronning, Sigurd	Private, Co. L
Ross, Orville	Private, Co. C
Rowley, Thorvald	Private, Co. G
Salter, George	Private, Co. I
Sands, William R.	Private 1st Class, Co. B
Satterberg, Victor E.	Private, Co. L
Saunders, William V.	Corporal, Co. C
Schneider, John A.	Corporal, Co. I
Schroeder, Frederick C.	Private, Co. B
Seamans, Harry	Private, Co. I
Seeley, Charles A.	Private, Co. H
Shelse, Tom	Private 1st Class, Co. M
Shreve, Edson R.	Private, Co. C
Simington, George S.	Private, Co. K
Simonson, Simon	Private, Co. D
Simpson, George L.	Private, Co. H
Skifish, Mate	Private, Co. L

Smith, Albert H.	Private 1st Class, Co. K
Smith, Archie L.	Private, Co. A
Smith, Bert C.	Private, Co. E
Smith, Verne M.	Corporal, Co. L
Smyth, Thomas	Private 1st Class, Co. D
Soffoniason, Trigivi	Sergeant, Co. K
Stearns, Peter	Private 1st Class, Supply
Stevens, Bert	Private, Hdqrs. Co.
Stevens, Frank T.	Private, Co. A
Stock, Ernest H.	Private, Co. M
Streeter, Byron O.	Private 1st Class, Co. A
Strickland, Bert	Wagoner, Supply Co.
Swenn, William	Private 1st Class, Co. L
Sylvester, Clarence A.	Corporal, Co. C
Tacagni, Angelo	Private, Co. K
Taylor, Lynn	Private, Co. C
Theobald, Edgar T.	Private, Co. L
Therkildsen, Niels	Private, M. G
Thomas, David A.	Private, Co. G
Thrapp, Frank O.	Private, Co. I
Timerman, John H.	Private 1st Class, Co. B
Tool, Leland W.	Private, Co. E
Toomey, Ralph	Private 1st Class, Co. C
Tselonis, George D.	Private, Med. Dept.
Twerdale, Barney	Private, Hdqrs. Co.
Umphenor, Lee W.	Private 1st Class, Co. D
Van Lew, Elmer E.	Private, Co. I
Vestergaard, Magnus	Private, Co. L
Walch, William	Private, Co. L
Walker, Kyle G.	Private, Co. E
Wallner, Hugo F.	Private 1st Class, Co. B
Walsh, Henry M.	Private 1st Class, Co. B
Waltersdorf, Max A.	Private, Co. M
Ward, John J.	Private, Co. B
Washington, Paul	Private 1st Class, Co. G
Watson, George W.	Private, Co. D
Wells, Clyde	Private, Co. K
Whitney, Roy A.	Private, Co. C
Wigle, Frank O.	Corporal, Co. L

361st Infantry

Williams, Charles V.	Private, Co. E
Williams, Grover D.	Corporal, Co. L
Williams, Thomas O.	Corporal, Co. D
Wilson, Gustav	Private, Co. L
Witbeck, John E.	Private, Co. C
Woodson, Ray	Private, Co. M
Woodward, Samuel O.	Private 1st Class, Co. B
Worthington, Robert C.	Private, Co. E
Wright, Jesse A.	Private, Co. K
Wright, Sidney A.	Corporal, Co. K
Zanoni, John	Private, M. G.
Zilkey, Julius C.	Private, Co. K

362nd Infantry

Adamoli, Matteo	Bugler, Co. F
Admire, Roger C.	Private, Co. G
Allen, Orin W.	Mechanic, Co. M
Anderson, Charles N.	Private 1st Class, Co. E
Anderson, Lee M.	Corporal, Co. H
Anthony, Harold B.	Sup. Sergeant, Co. D
Anton, Victor	Private, Hdqrs. Co.
Arledge, Charles E.	Private 1st Class, Co. M
August, Charles J.	Private, Co. E
Austin, Roy I.	Private, Co. G
Bagan, James C.	Private 1st Class, Co. E
Baker, Joseph H.	Private, Co. C
Baldassere, Dinatle	Private 1st Class, Co. B
Barnes, Frank C.	Sergeant, Co. B
Barnes, Lester J.	Private, Co. G
Barron, Edward	Private, Co. H
Barrus, Edward H.	Private 1st Class, Hdqrs.
Barthel, Albert L.	Private, Co. I
Behm, Edward	Private, Co. H
Benson, Walter	Private, Co. K
Berger, Calmer	Mechanic, Co. D
Bergquist, Victor E.	Private 1st Class, Co. K
Beritich, Domenick	Private, Co. B
Booth, William H.	Corporal, Co. B
Borel, Frank J.	Private 1st Class, Co. K

362nd Infantry

Bower, James R.	Private, Co. L
Boyd, Arvel R.	Private, Co. A
Bradshaw, Albert J.	Sergeant, Hdqrs. Co.
Brady, Ray A.	Private, Co. D
Breitenstein, Clifford	Private, Co. K
Breslin, Cornelius	Wagoner, Sup. Co.
Brier, Chauncey L.	Private 1st Class, Co. B
Brusgard, Harold C.	Corporal, Co. H
Buckwald, Louis W.	Sergeant, Co. B
Buddeke, Joseph C.	Private, Co. F
Cahoon, Arthur L.	Corporal, Co. M
Calac, Alphonso	Private, Co. C
Calac, Philip D.	Private 1st Class, Co. C
Callaghan, Jerry	Corporal, Co. D
Carlile, George W.	Corporal, Co. L
Carlson, Edward	Private, Co. C
Carretto, Joe	Private, Co. A
Carrier, Douglas L.	Private, Co. E
Caspar, Edward L.	Private, Co. F
Cassady, Clifford	Private 1st Class, Co. K
Cherry, Edward H.	Private, Co. K
Christenson, Royal C.	Private 1st Class, Co. C
Coleman, Roy E.	Corporal, Co. I
Collins, Ora L.	Sergeant, Co. D
Cotrill, Harry D.	Private, Co. E
Cottle, Bennie A.	Private, Co. D
Counts, Clifford M.	Private, Co. F
Cowie, Allan	Sergeant, Hdqrs. Co.
Coykendall, George	Corporal, Co. M
Crecelius, Wever J.	Private, Co. I
Crook, Harry J.	Private, Co. E
Crow, Earl F.	Private, Co. I
Crowley, Dennis	Private, Co. H
Crowser, Howard L.	Private, Co. E
Datres, Charles	Private, Co. H
David, Seth R.	Private 1st Class, Co. E
Davis, Levi B.	Private 1st Class, Co. B
Day, George R.	Corporal, Co. F
Deckard, Isaiah	Private, Co. F

362nd Infantry

Demars, Andrew M.	Mechanic, Co. K
De Witt, Roscoe	Private 1st Class, Hdqrs.
Dickerson, William C.	Private, Hdqrs. Co.
Domergus, Cassimer	Private, Co. K
Dordan, John	Private 1st Class, Co. A
Dover, Lionel C.	Private, Co. D
Dugat, George	Corporal, Co. D
Duncan, Fred R.	Sergeant, Co. E
Eaton, George E.	Private, Co. E
Eckhart, Glenn D.	Sergeant, Co. G
Edmondson, Harry	Private, Co. K
Edwards, Frank W.	Private, Co. C
Eisman, Otto L.	Private, Co. K
Elwood, Marvin A.	Private, Co. E
Erickson, Edwin M.	Private, Co. I
Evans, Raymond E.	Private, Co. C
Evans, Roland	Corporal, Co. F
Farrell, John C.	Private, Co. H
Field, Carey M.	Private 1st Class, M. G.
Finch, Alonzo	Private 1st Class, Co. C
Fiorito, Crescenzo	Private, Co. C
Fleischer, George W.	Private, Hdqrs. Co.
Foss, Edwin A.	Private, Co. E
Fox, Wilbur F.	Private 1st Class, M. G.
Franek, Joseph	Private, Co. K
Gaffinet, Forest	Private, Co. G
Gallagher, Walter J.	Sergeant, Hdqrs. Co.
Garbolino, Louis	Private 1st Class, Co. B
Garner, William L.	Private, Co. I
Garrett, Leo G.	Private, Co. K
Gautsche, Lee	Private 1st Class, Co. I
Geills, Charles	Private, Co. E
Gentry, Clarence W.	Private, Co. M
Gladowski, Frank J.	Private, Co. F
Goodwin, Hollis R.	Private 1st Class, M. G.
Gowers, Ray N.	Sergeant, Co. M
Green, Arthur R.	Corporal, Co. F
Green, Frank O.	Private, Co. F
Greenwalt, Irvin M.	Private, Hdqrs. Co.

362nd Infantry

Griffin, Floyd W.	Private 1st Class, Co. C
Grosso, Antonio	Private 1st Class, Co. B
Gwinner, William J.	Private 1st Class, Co. C
Hadland, Ingrebret I.	Private, Co. I
Hahn, Ernest W.	Private 1st Class, Co. G
Hale, Bert J.	Corporal, Co. B
Halvorson, Halvor L.	Private, Hdqrs. Co.
Hamm, Peter	Private 1st Class, Co. H
Handley, Athel R.	Private 1st Class, Co. A
Hanks, Peter A.	Private 1st Class, Co. G
Hanson, Fred S.	Private, Co. C
Hardy, George W.	Private 1st Class, Co. G
Harling, Jesse	Private, Co. L
Harper, Earl S.	Private, Hdqrs. Co.
Harper, William E.	1st Sergeant, Co. H
Harris, Jackson	Private, Co. H
Haskell, Fred	Private, Co. G
Hassett, John S.	Private, Co. L
Hay, Archibald L.	Sergeant, Co. G
Heath, Joseph	Private, Co. F
Heiken, Henry	Private 1st Class, Co. A
Hendershot, Frederick W.	Private, Co. H
Henderson, Walter H.	Corporal, Co. D
Hennessey, Edward D.	Private 1st Class, Hdqrs.
Henry, John K.	Private, M. G.
Henson, Claude	Corporal, Co. A
Higinbotham, John	Corporal, Co. D
Hofland, Elmer A.	Corporal, Hdqrs. Co.
Hollaar, William	Private, Hdqrs. Co.
Holman, James G.	Sergeant, Co. E
Hughes, Russell	Private, Co. K
Hughes, Thomas	Private, Co. A
Hutsinpiller, Chester E.	Private, Co. C
Jacobson, Walter	Private 1st Class, Co. A
Jahr, Carl W.	Private 1st Class, Co. G
Jensen, Willis E.	Private, Hdqrs. Co.
Johnson, Joseph E.	Corporal, Co. B
Jones, Bert A.	Private, Co. K
Jorgenson, Einar	Private, Co. L

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Kahlmeier, Charles	Private, Co. F
Kainz, Joseph	Private 1st Class, Hdqrs.
Kemp, Lester W.	Private, Co. H
Kenney, Walter P.	Private, Co. K
Kindle, Ralph W.	Private, Co. H
Kite, Jesse	Private, Co. H
Klingman, Alfred D.	Private 1st Class, Co. E
Koplitz, William E.	Corporal, Co. K
Kubitza, Vincent B.	Cook, Co. K
Kund, William F.	Private, Co. A
Kukoski, Thomas C.	Private, Co. F
Lambert, Arthur	Private, Co. A
Lane, Clifford	Private, Co. A
Lang, Emil	Sergeant, Co. K
Larson, Christian H.	Private, Hdqrs. Co.
Larson, David H.	Private, Co. D
Leader, Roy H.	Private 1st Class, Co. A
Leibole, John H.	Corporal, Co. I
Livingston, Frank P.	Corporal, Co. G
Longson, Charles R.	Sergeant, Co. F
Loue, Julian T.	Corporal, Co. C
Luring, William	Private, Co. H
Lynn, Howard C.	Private, Co. G
Mach, Harry	Private, Co. C
Madson, Oscar J.	Bugler, Co. C
Marinelli, Mike	Private, Co. A
Martin, Louis A.	Private, Co. G
Martinson, John	Private 1st Class, Co. M
Mason, Robert D.	Private, Med. Dept.
Mathison, Harry L.	Sergeant, Hdqrs. Co.
Mazzarella, Kelley D.	Private, Co. I
McDermott, James G.	Private 1st Class, Co. M
McMillian, Melvin B.	Sergeant, Co. F
Meidinger, Alphonso	Corporal, Co. C
Monetrey, Charles L.	Private, Co. K
Mertz, Melvin J.	Private, Co. C
Metz, Walter	Private 1st Class, Co. B
Milburn, Joseph W.	Private, Co. B
Miller, Charles P.	Private 1st Class, Hdqrs.

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Miller, James G.	Private, Co. I
Mitchell, Roy	Private, Co. G
Modie, Andrew C.	Sergeant, Co. A
Mohler, Allen L.	Private, Co. L
Monk, Robert	Private, Co. M
Morrow, Earl W.	Corporal, Co. A
Moy, Ortie R.	Sergeant, Co. G
Nafez, Amen R.	Sergeant, Co. E
Nagel, Jacob	Private, Co. H
Newman, John E.	Corporal, Co. L
Nichols, Alfred	Mechanic, Co. D
Nickelson, Edwin	Private 1st Class, Co. A
Nickolay, Nicholas	Private 1st Class, Co. A
Nunes, Frank F.	Private, Co. M
Nypen, Harry	Private, Co. B
Nyquist, Fritz N.	Private 1st Class, Co. A
Oberg, Fritz L.	Private, Co. B
O'Boyle, David K.	Private 1st Class, Co. B
Odegaard, Albert	Private, Co. A
O'Hara, Thomas V.	Corporal, Co. L
O'Neill, George A.	Private, Co. H
Osborn, Frank	Corporal, Co. I
Ostler, Frank	Corporal, Co. I
Panagas, Nicholas W.	Private, Co. L
Parker, Harvey A.	Corporal, Co. F
Perry, Fred A.	Private 1st Class, Co. E
Petcoff, Steve	Private, Co. H
Peterson, Chris	Private 1st Class, Co. G
Peterson, Gustave W.	Private 1st Class, Co. B
Peterson, John O.	Corporal, Co. F
Peterson, Leonard H.	Private 1st Class, Co. H
Pfahl, Richard	Private 1st Class, Co. B
Phalen, John S.	Private, Co. F
Piazzola, Joseph	Private, M. G.
Pitzen, John E.	Private, Co. G
Prigan, Robert E.	Private 1st Class, Co. K
Pyatt, Samuel E.	Private 1st Class, Co. K
Quirile, Angelo	Private, Co. E
Raaen, John	Private, Co. A

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Rasmussen, Max E.	Private 1st Class, Co. B
Read, Truls A.	Private, Co. L
Reeves, Melvin	Corporal, Co. K
Rodgers, William F.	Private, Co. G
Rose, Robert	Private 1st Class, Co. M
Ross, Joseph L.	Private, Co. D
Ross, Samuel	Private 1st Class, Co. C
Rossan, Egino	Private 1st Class, Co. H
Rudi, Andrew	Private 1st Class, Co. K
Rydell, Axel T.	Private, Co. L
Sadler, Albert S.	Sergeant, Co. F
Sallee, Carl W.	Bugler, Co. C
Sanders, Que X.	Mechanic, Co. H
Sandvig, James A.	Private, Co. H
Scalera, Vito S.	Private, Co. C
Schell, Henry	Private 1st Class, Co. G
Schulte, August F.	Private, Co. H
Scott, Earl R.	Private, Co. D
Seagle, Haller P.	Sergeant, Co. B
Seigfried, George A.	Private, Co. G
Seymour, Gerard O.	Private, Co. G
Shaffer, Rheinhold D.	Private, Co. G
Shand, Adam	Sergeant, Co. C
Shaw, Lee	Private, Co. B
Sidwell, Orville	Private, Co. H
Smith, Benjamin C.	Private 1st Class, Co. L
Smith, George	Private, Co. G
Smith, Rhodes R.	Private, Co. C
Solari, David	Private, Co. G
Sorenson, Joseph A.	Corporal, Co. G
Soum, Steen	Sergeant, Co. C
Spears, Mathew J.	Private, Co. I
Stamogianis, Xenophon	Private, Co. F
Stovern, Leo E.	Private, Co. E
Strom, Walter A.	Private, Co. G
Strommen, Nicolain	Private, Co. H
Strouf, Henry	Private, Co. A
Studebaker, Floyd A.	Private, Co. F
Sturdevant, Robert L.	Private, M. G.

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Sullivan, Dan	Private 1st Class, Co. B
Swanson, Harry	Supply Sergeant, Co. K
Swanson, Harry W.	Private, M. G.
Stubstad, Emil O.	Private, Co. C
Swedberg, Walter G.	Private 1st Class, Co. L
Tate, Isaac	Private, Co. F
Taylor, Ray B.	Private, Co. K
Terrill, John M.	Private, Co. F
Thomas, Joseph	Sergeant, Co. E
Thompson, Archie M.	Private 1st Class, Co. B
Thomson, Walter B.	Private, Co. H
Togstad, Theodore	Private, Co. L
Transeth, Martin	Private 1st Class, Co. A
Trovatten, Herbert J.	Corporal, Co. B
Van Allen, Delbert B.	Private, Co. H
Vevle, Andrew	Private, Co. K
Vincent, Harlow H.	Private, Co. H
Vog, Holden	Private, Co. G
Vogt, Francis	Corporal, Co. C
Voltonn, John	Private, Co. E
Walker, John S.	Private, Co. K
Walker, William T.	Private, Co. H
Weiler, Walter	Private 1st Class, Co. F
West, Walter J.	Corporal, Co. D
Wignel, Frank	Private, Co. H
Wik, Andrew	Private 1st Class, Co. F
Williams, Raymond O.	Corporal, Co. H
Wilsen, Albert E.	Private, Co. K
Wilsen, Orson P.	Mechanic, Co. L
Winkleblack, Clarence D.	Sergeant, Hdqrs. Co.
Withrow, Harrison M.	Private, Co. C
Wittworth, Walter	Private, Co. H
Wodicker, Frank A.	Private, Co. H
Wood, Eugene B.	Corporal, Co. M
Wright, Jack P.	Sergeant, Co. F
Zieka, William	Private, Co. G

Headquarters 181st Infantry Brigade

Moser, Charles J.	Private, Hdqrs. Dept.

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Adams, Benjamin J.	Sergeant, Co. K
Adams, Herbert H.	Corporal, Hdqrs. Co.
Aggeler, Jerrald	Corporal, Hdqrs. Co.
Akeson, Bror H.	Private, Co. K
Alexander, James W.	Private 1st Class, Co. K
Allen, Thomas	Private 1st Class, Co. L
Anderson, Alfred E. L.	Sergeant, Co. I
Anderson, Simeon M.	Private, Co. H
Appling, Marvin C.	Private 1st Class, Hdqrs.
Atkins, Joseph H.	Private 1st Class, Co. C
Bahney, John W.	Corporal, Co. M
Baker, Charles A.	Private 1st Class, Hdqrs.
Baker, Henry S.	Private, Co. D
Barnes, Wilson B.	Sergeant, Hdqrs. Co.
Batchelor, Louis W.	Corporal, Co. K
Benson, Lawrence	Private, Co. F
Berges, Gaston J.	Sergeant, Co. D
Bergesen, Leland E.	Private 1st Class, Co. E
Berglund, Fred J.	Private, Co. A
Besana, Giuseppe	Private, Co. F
Best, Neil W.	Private, Co. B
Beyer, Peter	Corporal, Hdqrs. Co.
Billings, Ernest O.	Private, Co. K
Blair, William O.	Private, Co. M
Blau, Otto H.	Corporal, Co. I
Borror, Murel R.	Private, M. G.
Breckenridge, Roy	Private, Co. F
Bruckbauer, Joseph	Private, Co. D
Bulaich, George	Sergeant, Co. M
Burke, George L.	1st Sergeant, Hdqrs. Co.
Burnham, Paul J.	Private, Co. M
Cahill, Thomas F.	Sergeant, Co. L
Cameron, Clyde C.	Private, Co. C
Carletillo, Nick	Private, Co. L
Carlson, Otto J.	Private, Hdqrs. Co.
Carlson, Thomas	Private, Co. L
Carruthers, Henry	Private, Co. C
Cary, Harold E.	Corporal, Co. A
Casajus, John B.	Corporal, Co. L

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Catzimon, George J.	Private, Co. L
Chaffey, Glenn W.	Private 1st Class, Hdqrs.
Christensen, Pete	Private 1st Class, Co. K
Cogswell, James J.	Private, Co. I
Collins, John W.	Private, Co. M
Colvin, Clarence E.	Private, Co. A
Conodera, Umberto	Private, Co. F
Conlon, Bernard J.	Corporal, Co. I
Cooper, Robert S.	Supply Sergeant, Co. A
Corkery, Don	Private, Co. C
Cunningham, Elza Merle	Private, Hdqrs. Co.
Cutler, James R.	Private, Co. L
Czolgas, Toney	Private, Co. K
Dahl, Albert I.	Private, Co. B
Dalrymple, John M.	Private 1st Class, Co. M
Daniels, Carl M.	Private, Co. A
Davis, Lauren E.	Private, Co. M
Davis, Victor H.	Private 1st Class, Co. K
Davidson, Arthur L.	Corporal, Co. I
Day, George W.	Private, Co. I
Del Debbio, Giuseppe	Private, Co. F
Del Zotto, Cesare	Private, Co. F
De Santi, Narciso	Corporal, Co. E
Dickerson, Charley O.	Private 1st Class, Hdqrs.
Dillon, Patrick	Private 1st Class, Co. A
Diver, Alva E.	Private, Co. M
Dodds, Harley D.	Private, Co. F
Donahue, Lawrence A.	Private 1st Class, Co. C
Donnelly, Joseph P.	Private, Co. C
Donovan, Jerry S.	Private, Co. M
Eide, Sverre	Private, Co. M
Elsholz, Frank W.	Private 1st Class, M. G.
Epperson, Uriah M.	Sergeant, Med. Dept.
Erickson, August	Private, Co. A
Evans, Kenneth	Private, Co. F
Ewing, Omer K.	Private 1st Class, Co. A
Feely, Aloysius	Corporal, Co. I
Ferrari, Frank S.	Private 1st Class, M. G.
Fitch, Geo A.	Private 1st Class, Hdqrs.

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Fleming Isaac L.	Corporal, Co. M
Foster, Alfred J.	Sergeant, M. G.
Frank, Chauncey R.	Corporal, Co. C
Fredway, Will I.	Sergeant, Co. B
Frese, Clarence B.	Private 1st Class, Hdqrs.
Fugazzi, Savio J.	Private, Co. L
Gallagher, Frank D.	Private, Co. M
Garrison, Job A.	Private, Supply Co.
Gatts, William L.	Private, Co. F
Giambruno, Isadore	Bugler, Co. D
Gidney, George	Private 1st Class, Co. M
Gillespie, Ralph	Sergeant, Co. G
Gimblett, James H.	Private 1st Class, Co. H
Giumchi, Orlindo	Corporal, Co. M
Gobble, Ed D.	Private, M. G.
Gomez, Simon	Private, Co. K
Gostos, Tom P.	Private, Co. I
Greeg, Don C.	Private, Co. A
Green, Craig	Private, M. G.
Gregory, Edwin L.	Private 1st Class, Co. H
Guido, Ernest	Corporal, Co. E
Gustafson, Carl R. B.	Sergeant, Co. L
Hagedorn, William	Corporal, M. G.
Hammel, Clarence H.	Private 1st Class, Co. D
Hammons, Carrol C.	Corporal, Co. I
Hansen, Soren C.	Corporal, Co. H
Hardcastle, Chester	Private, Co. L
Hardie, Joe	Private, Co. D
Hennig, Joseph B.	Private, Co. F
Hennig, Otto	Private, Hdqrs. Co.
Hesterman, Henry J.	Private, Co. A
Higgins, Hugh V.	Corporal, Co. M
Hiney, Benjamin W.	Private 1st Class, Co. A
Hinton, Robert	Private, Co. A
Hitner, Fred	Private, Co. F
Hoffman, John	Private, Co. D
Hoffman, Myron I.	1st Sergeant, Co. M
Holdkom, Paul R.	Corporal, M. G.
Hugill, Thomas W.	Corporal, Co. L

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Ievers, William H.	Corporal, Co. A
Jakos, William G.	Private, Co. C
Janney, Arthur	Private, M. G.
Jensen, Edward	Mechanic, Co. C
Jensen, Hans A.	Private 1st Class, Co. K
Johnson, David F.	Private, Co. G
Johnson, Ernest F.	Private, Co. I
Johnson, George H.	Corporal, Co. I
Jones, Carl C.	Sergeant, Co. K
Joseph, Sidney	Private, Co. I
Justin, Joseph W.	Private, Co. K
Karas, Charles P.	Private, Co. L
Kasper, Edmund T.	Corporal, Hdqrs. Co.
Kasten, Brook F.	Private, Co. L
Kay, Ivan E.	Private, Co. L
Kicker, Alva E.	Private, Co. M
Kibal, Harry A.	Private, M. G.
Kline, Lloyd W.	Private, Co. C
Klonowski, Joseph	Private, Co. A
Knowles, Walter A.	Private, Co. F
Krenz, Walter	Private, Co. C
Koenig, William H.	Private 1st Class, Co. C
Lady, Walter O.	Private 1st Class, Co. M
Lallie, Daniel E.	Corporal, Co. L
Larsen, Fred	Private, Co. H
Lilgreen, Alfred	Private, Co. L
Lindstrom, Knute	Private 1st Class, Co. A
Lippi, George E.	Private, Co. C
Lister, John M.	Corporal, Co. K
Lorenson, Edward H.	Corporal, Co. I
Longley, Hugh M.	Private, Co. I
Lovey, Frank J.	Private, Co. C
Lund, John W.	Cook, Co. I
MacPherson, William	Sergeant, Co. B
Mangan, Timothy	Private, Co. A
McCausland, Clinton	Sergeant, Co. M
McConnachie, James	Private 1st Class, Co. A
McFall, Hope	Sergeant, Co. L
McSpadden, Henry S.	Private, Co. B

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Mead, James H.	Corporal, Co. M
Miller, Virgil H.	Private, Co. I
Minck, William B.	Private, Co. H
Misfeldt, Henry	Private, Co. G
Moak, Newton E.	Private, Co. C
Morchio, Antonio	Private, Co. G
Morris, Dannis T.	Private 1st Class, Co. A
Morris, Verne D.	Private, Co. I
Morrow, William H.	Private, Co. I
Mortenson, John P.	Private, Co. D
Morton, William	Private, Co. C
Mure, Salvatore	Private, Co. K
Murphy, Alfred J.	Private, M. G.
Nella, Antonio	Private 1st Class, Co. K
Nicholson, Hans E.	Private, Co. H
Nixon, William C.	Private, Co. F
Nonneman, Albert	Corporal, Co. M
Nunes, Alfred	Corporal, Co. G
O'Byrn, Albert	Private, Co. F
Osterloh, Conrad	Private 1st Class, Hdqrs.
Pachmayr, Frank J.	Private, Hdqrs. Co.
Pagliaro, Ralph	Private, Co. M
Palmer, Lester A.	Private, Co. I
Parke, Charles	Private, Co. E
Pearson, James C.	Private, Co. H
Pedrioli, Louis	Sergeant, Co. M
Perry, William S.	Corporal, Co. C
Peterson, Henry F.	Private, Co. K
Peterson, Peter W.	Private 1st Class, Co. C
Pinkham, Albert L.	Private 1st Class, Co. E
Porter, Guy A.	Corporal, Co. H
Powell, Ballard B.	Corporal, Co. M
Prestridge, John	Private, Co. G
Quirk, Joseph	Private, Co. I
Ratz, Emil	Private, Co. H
Reams, Mannie E.	Private, M. G.
Regallo, Henry J.	Private 1st Class, Co. D
Revaz, Emanuel C.	Private, Hdqrs. Co.
Risdon, Jack	Corporal, Co. H

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Robart, Leon	Private 1st Class, Co. H
Robinson, Lynn E. S.	Private 1st Class, Co. E
Rose, Arval C.	Sergeant, Co. I
Ross, Carl E.	Sergeant, M. G.
Rush, Fred L.	Private, Co. H
Rusting, Joseph F.	Mechanic, Co. F
Sanders, Porter L.	Private, Co. G
Sanderson, Carl S.	Private, Co. F
Sanger, Anno	Private, Co. L
Sather, Carl	Private, Co. M
Sabini, Louigi	Private, Co. H
Scafidi, Giuseppe	Private, Co. G
Schmalz, John W.	Corporal, Co. C
Schmit, Peter	Private, Co. M
Shoenduby, Fred	Private, Co. L
Schriner, George	Private, Co. K
Schwerin, Arthur E.	Private 1st Class, Co. A
Seaton, Raymond	Private, Co. D
Sexton, Harold A.	Corporal, Co. L
Shannahan, John G.	Private, Co. C
Shiely, Edward	Corporal, Co. I
Shufelt, Lee R.	Private, Co. L
Sidley, Walter J.	Private 1st Class, Co. L
Silcott, Clyde	Private, Co. C
Simmons, Melvin	Sergeant, Co. G
Smith, Edward R.	Private 1st Class, Co. M
Smith, Jay T.	Private 1st Class, Hdqrs.
Smith, Thomas P.	Private 1st Class, Hdqrs.
Smith, William	Private, M. G.
Snow, Travis L.	Private, Hdqrs. Co.
Souza, Constantino	Private 1st Class, Co. D
Spolini, Arturo	Private 1st Class, Co. K
Staples, Guy W.	Corporal, Co. H
Stedman, Oliver J.	Private, Co. C
Stevenson, Wilfred	Private, Hdqrs. Co.
Stone, William E.	Private 1st Class, Co. M
Stout, Forrest E.	Private, Co. K
Strickland, Perry	Private, Co. I
Stroud, Elmer K.	Private, Co. K

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Stubbs, Edward	Private, Co. G
Stuettig, Herman	Corporal, Co. D
Sturtevant, Robert S.	Private, Hdqrs. Co.
Sudbeck, August	Private, M. G.
Suggett, Archie	Private, Co. G
Sweetman, John M.	Sergeant, Co. K
Szoka, Isador	Private, Co. I
Taliberti, Louis	Private, Co. F
Thalman, Chauncey C.	Private, M. G.
Theriault, Edward H.	Corporal, Hdqrs. Co.
Thomas, Harry E.	Private 1st Class, Co. E
Thompson, Charles H., Jr.	Sergeant, Co. M
Thorson, Henry	Private, Co. G
Titl, Ward	Private 1st Class, Co. C
Townsend, Richard W.	Private 1st Class, Co. E
Tredwell, Will I.	Sergeant, Co. B
Tucker, Thomas	Private, Co. L
Van Mourik, John	Corporal, Co. C
Vinther, Claudius	Corporal, Co. G
Wainia, William	Private, Co. M
Walker, James M.	Private, Co. M
Wall, Ernest W.	Corporal, Co. B
Waller, Guy L. E.	Private, Co. M
Watts, John H.	Private 1st Class, Co. B
Westcott, William	Private, Co. L
Westerberg, Ervin A.	Private, Co. M
Weylandt, Lester L.	Corporal, Co. K
Whanger, Harrison O.	Private, Co. L
White, Thomas R.	Sergeant, Co. K
Whitney, William E.	Sergeant, Co. C
Whittburn, Frederick	Private, Co. C
Wightman, Mark N.	Private, Co. C
Wilson, Alba A.	Private, M. G.
Wilson, James L.	Corporal, Co. H
Woods, Robert	Private, Co. I
Woodward, Earl	Corporal, M. G.
Worley, Neldon W.	Private, Co. E
Yancy, Bertrum B.	Private, Co. D
Zaiss, Adolph	Private, Co. I

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Zvijokovich, John	Cook, Co. E
Zweig, Benjamin	Private, Co. D

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Ahern, George C.	Sergeant, Co. L
Alstrum, Chester A.	Private, Co. E
Anderson, Carl M.	Private, Co. K
Anderson, James B.	Private, Co. D
Anderson, Theodore	Private, Co. E
Andrigasevich, Stepan	Private, Co. D
Andrus, Lester	Private 1st Class, Co. H
Bagley, John W.	Private, Co. M
Barnett, Clinton F.	1st Sergeant, Co. D
Beal, Ernest E.	Private, Med. Dept.
Berggren, Harold V.	Private, M. G.
Benshoof, Clifford	Private, Co. B
Black, Ed	Private, Co. B
Bortle, Oscar R.	Private 1st Class, Co. B
Brandt, Merville E.	Private, Co. I
Branson, Ray	Private, Co. E
Brown, Milford H.	Private, Co. G
Burckell, David	Private, Co. G
Buehler, Omer R.	Private. M. G.
Burns, Elbert T.	Private 1st Class, Co. F
Burrel, Frank	Private, Co. M
Burrows, Charles A.	1st Sergeant, Co. L
Camastro, Antonio	Private, Co. F
Camp, George W.	Corporal, Co. B
Camparzi, Mario	Private, Co. A
Carron, Henry	Private, Co. K
Carter, Carl	Private 1st Class, Co. A
Cheek, Luther	Private 1st Class, Med.
Coburn, Clarence	Private, M. G.
Colucci, Michele	Private, Co. H
Cooper, Robert W.	Corporal, Co. A
Cottrell, Roy W.	Private, Co. K
Cress, John J.	Private, Co. E
Crowell, William H.	Private, Co. D
Davis, Frank G.	Corporal, Co. L

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De Santo, Theodore	Private, Co. B
Dulmage, Ralph	Supply Sergeant, Co. C
Duncan, Elora	Private, Co. I
Dutcher, Clayton T.	Private 1st Class, Co. B
Dyer, Glenn H.	Sergeant, Co. H
Edgeworth, Lovell	Private, Co. D
Edwards, Arthur R.	Private, Co. C
Edwards, Clyde H.	Private, Co. M
Endress, Otto C.	Private, Co. D
Enneberg, Walter	Private, Co. D
Estep, Fred G.	Private, Co. B
Fernandez, Frank	Private, Co. K
Fernandez, Rufus E.	Private, Co. G
Fitzgerald, William	Private, Co. A
Fleischhauer, Walter	Private, Co. E
Forker, Albert E.	Private 1st Class, Co. M
Foster, Jesse L.	Private 1st Class, Co. E
Fox, Elmer	Private, M. G
Frost, Dallas	Private, Co. A
Gilborne, William H.	Private, Co. E
Glass, Leslie L.	Corporal, Co. C
Goldie, Roy C.	Private 1st Class, Co. A
Goss, William H.	Private, Co. C
Gotelli, Michele	Private, Co. L
Grant, William J.	Private, Co. C
Gray, Leroy S.	Private, Co. E
Grisedale, Francis T.	Mechanic, Co. L
Grooms, Denver L.	Private, Co. C
Groves, Charlie J.	Private, Co. C
Guess, John, Jr.	Sergeant, Co. H
Gutierrez, Paul J.	Private, Co. A
Hagen, Frank J.	Private, Co. E
Hagestande, Siver	Private, Co. G
Haislett, James E.	Private, Co. G
Hall, Ehrman	Private, Co. A
Hall, John T.	Bugler, Co. G
Hammond, Fred G.	Private, Co. B
Hampton, Carl E.	Private, Co. A
Hand, Elmer F.	Private, M. G.

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Harden, Albert J.	Corporal, M. G.
Harding, Charles A.	Corporal, Co. F
Harrison, Joseph R.	Private, Co. L
Hastings, Eddie	Private, Co. I
Haynes, Alfred L.	Private, Co. G
Hays, Elijah B.	Private, Co. M
Hawtrey, Frederick C.	Private, Co. B
Hendrix, Clinton C.	Private 1st Class, Co. E
Henegar, Hugh M.	Private, M. G.
Hiestand, Carroll R.	Private, Co. L
Hobuck, Earl	Private, Co. K
Holder, Doak	Private, Co. E
Hopper, Lewis W.	Private 1st Class, Co. L
Hornbeck, Earl E.	Private, Co. B
Hough, Walter C.	Private 1st Class, Co. L
Howerton, Jesse C.	Private, Co. B
Hoy, Carl	Private 1st Class, Co. K
Hyland, William H., Jr.	Private 1st Class, Co. A
Ivers, Louis C.	Private, Co. G
Jeffers, Amzi H.	Corporal, Co. G
Jensen, Hilmer W.	Private 1st Class, Co. H
Johnson, Henry E.	Private, Co. B
Johnson, Henry E.	Private, Co. G
Kauffman, Joseph L.	Sergeant, Co. C
Keating, Frank N.	Private 1st Class, Co. G
Keenan, Patrick J.	Private, Co. H
Keeley, Julius O.	Corporal, Co. K
Kelly, Robert E.	Private 1st Class, Co. K
King, Benjamin H.	Private 1st Class, Co. D
Kirkpatrick, Roscoe C.	Sergeant, Co. C
Kirsch, Basil A.	Private, Co. L
Kruse, Claude J.	Private, Co. K
Lambert, Frank	Private, Co. C
Lambert, Wesley	Private 1st Class, Co. M
Larson, Philmon E.	Private, Co. B
Lefler, Harry S.	Private, M. G.
Lemmer, Arthur H.	Private, Co. C
Lewis, Everett D.	Private, Co. M
Lewis, Harvey	Private, Co. C

ADDENDA

364th Infantry

Lindop, Ernest C.	Private 1st Class, Co. G
Lloyd, William E.	Private, Co. H
Lofthus, Nils	Private, Co. B
Loveland, Ernest E.	Private, Co. F
Lunem, Dinnies J.	Private, Co. C
Madden, John	Corporal, Co. K
Madsen, John	Corporal, Co. L
Malchow, Herman C.	Private, Co. E
Martin, Voyle B.	Private 1st Class, Co. D
Matson, Albert	Private, Co. I
Maxwell, Ernest G.	Private, Co. C
McCoard, Arthur	Private, Co. G
McColley, Robert T.	Corporal, Co. C
McDonald, Harold B.	Private, Co. G
McHenry, John A.	Sergeant, Hdqrs. Co.
McKinnon, Elwyn C.	Sergeant, Co. C
Melby, George W.	Private, Co. B
Mikula, Steve	Private, Co. D
Miller, Leo V.	Corporal, Co. L
Miller, William V.	Corporal, Co. E
Moore, John W.	Private, Co. C
Moore, Ross	Private, Co. E
Monson, Walter A.	Private, Co. B
Morris, Fred L.	Corporal, Co. B
Morgan, Lewis E.	Corporal, Co. A
Nabors, Wesley G.	Private, Co. M
Nelson, Charles G.	Private, Co. G
Nelson, Herbert A.	Private, Co. E
Neyman, Guy E.	Corporal, Co. K
Noghorn, Grover	Private, Co. D
Norling, Victor E.	Private, Co. L
Noyer, John E.	Private, Co. G
Oliver, Charles	Private 1st Class, Co. D
Olsen, Oscar	Private, Co. F
Ordaz, William	Private, Co. G
Palmerlee, Chester C.	Corporal, Co. C
Patocka, Frank	Private, Co. C
Pearson, Anton	Private, Co. F
Peralta, Romaldo	Private 1st Class, Co. K

364th Infantry

Perkins, George O.	Corporal, Co. C
Porter, Grover T.	Private 1st Class, Co. E
Raisner, Charles C.	Private, Hdqrs. Co.
Readinger, Douglas H.	Supply Sergeant, Co. K
Reed, Cyrus M.	Private 1st Class, Co. K
Reed, Gurney I.	Private 1st Class, Co. B
Rios, Longine M.	Private 1st Class, Co. M
Robins, George W.	Sergeant, Co. B
Robinson, James L.	Corporal, Co. M
Robinson, Leslie L.	Corporal, Co. L
Robinson, William H.	Private, M. G.
Rockafellow, Buford R.	Corporal, Co. F
Roth, Ralph R.	Sergeant, Co. A
Rubidoux, Mack J.	Corporal, Co. E
Rutherford, Laurie G.	Private, M. G.
Salley, Palmer L.	Private 1st Class, Co. G
Sanders, Jacob E.	Private, Co. F
Scarzello, Louis	Private 1st Class, Hdqrs.
Schaeffer, John A.	Sergeant, Co. D
Schinck, Charles W.	Private 1st Class, Co. L
Schindler, Louis F.	Private, Co. D
Schledewitz, David	Private, Co. B
Schoeffler, Frank	Private, Co. D
Schollaert, Edmond	Private, Co. E
Schultz, Anders C.	Corporal, Co. B
Shannon, Thomas E.	Private, Co. A
Sheehy, Norman R.	Sergeant, Co. A
Sherin, Steven S.	Private, Med. Dept.
Shroyer, Robie A.	Private 1st Class, Co. K
Sievers, Maxwell H.	Corporal, Co. F
Sill, Samuel T.	Private, Co. M
Silvestro, Joseph	Private, Co. C
Skewes, Ernest	Private, Co. M
Stacey, Ervin C.	Corporal, Hdqrs. Co.
Steele, Henry A.	Corporal, Co. M
Stephens, Joseph V.	Corporal, M. G.
Stump, John S.	Private 1st Class, Co. E
Sullivan, John	Sergeant, Co. H
Tambures, Anastasios	Private, Co. C

ADDENDA

364th Infantry

Tarwater, Albert W.	Private, Co. G
Thomas, Harry	Private, Co. D
Thompson, Cecil E.	Private, Co. K
Thornton, Howard A.	Private, M. G.
Tye, Elmer A.	Private 1st Class, Co. I
Valenzuela, Marciano	Private, Co. D
Vidaillet, Achille	Private 1st Class, Co. F
Walker, Charles A.	Corporal, Co. L
Walters, Joseph C.	Private, Co. D
Washburne, Frank E.	Private, Co. A
Waller, Howard E.	Private, Co. E
Weidenbach, Roy	Private, Co. E
Wenks, Floyd T.	Corporal, Co. A
West, Charles A.	Private, M. G.
Wheeler, Logan	Corporal, Co. D
White, Albert P.	Private, Co. B
Wiens, Cary	Corporal, Co. D
Wilkenson, Reuben N.	Private, Co. D
Wilson, Claude O.	Private, Co. H
Woodcock, Rudolph	Private, Co. D
Woodhouse, William B.	Private, Co. A
Woodmansee, Frank F.	Private, Co. C
Woolwine, George W.	Private, Co. D
Young, Harold H.	Private, Co. A
Zabriskie, Henry M.	Private, Co. D

346th Machine Gun Battalion

Jordan, William R.	Private, Co. A
Smith, Everitt P.	Private 1st Class, Co. B
Spickelmire, Frank F.	Private, Co. B
Walkington, William H.	Private, Med. Dept.

347th Machine Gun Battalion

Anderson, Carl J.	Private, Co. B
Arnold, William H.	Private, Co. A
Baldwin, Lloyd M.	Private, Co. B
Bates, Joshua H.	Private 1st Class, Co. D
Beck, Otto	Private 1st Class, Co. C
Bogasian, Mike	Private 1st Class, Co. B
Bracken, Robert	Private 1st Class, Co. A

347th Machine Gun Battalion

Brown, Wilburn A.	Corporal, Co. A
Cantrill, Lloyd	Private, Co. B
Chevoya, Clarence	Private 1st Class, Co. A
Chiocchio, Crescenzo	Private 1st Class, Co. C
Clapp, Frank M.	Private 1st Class, Co. A
Clayton, James G.	Private, Co. D
Deutsch, Joseph L.	Private, Co. C
Domes, Fred W.	Private, Co. C
Donovan, Thomas T.	Sergeant, Co. B
Eaton, William I.	Corporal, Co. C
Foley, James P.	Private, Co. B
Hunsucker, Alexander	Private 1st Class, Co. D
Kennedy, Richard	Corporal, Co. A
Kramer, Henry E.	Private, Co. D
Labno, Stanislaw	Private, Co. C
Lawson, Arthur	Private, Co. B
Lentz, Porter	Private, Co. C
Lister, Edward L.	Sergeant, Co. B
Long, Robert N.	Private, Co. B
March, George S.	Private, Co. B
Martin, George H.	Private 1st Class, Co. A
Maskery, Lewis G.	Private, Co. B
Mix, Arthur J.	Private 1st Class, Co. B
Murphey, James H.	Private 1st Class, Co. D
Patton, Darrell	Private, Co. C
Peirce, W. H.	Private, Co. C
Ralph, Albert L.	Private, Co. A
Randolph, Roy	Corporal, Co. D
Reese, Sam	Saddler, Co. D
Richardson, Charles T.	Sergeant, Co. C
Roberts, Reuben	Private, Co. C
Rose, Freemen E.	Private, Co. A
Schoenrock, William A.	Private, Co. B
Segnitto, Frank A.	Private, Co. D
Shelton, William R.	Private, Co. C
Shell, James	Corporal, Co. C
Shumate, Lundy	Private, Co. B
Solberg, Oscar	Private 1st Class, Co. D
Sonville, Ernest A.	Private, Co. B

ADDENDA

347th Machine Gun Battalion

Spackman, Bert	Private 1st Class, Co. D
Stutznegger, Hyrum	Sergeant, Co. B
Sunde, Jacob	Private, Co. B
Swartello, Omer	Private, Co. D
Tenente, Antonio F.	Private, Co. D
Thompson, George C.	Private, Co. B
Travis, Frank A.	Private, Co. D
Trombly, Charles H.	Corporal, Co. C
Varlas, George	Private, Co. B
Vogel, Lewis	Private, Co. B
Weeks, Wesley H.	Private, Co. B
Werry, Samuel T.	Private 1st Class, Co. B
Youngberg, Darrel	Private, Co. D
Zimmerman, Garrett	Sergeant, Co. B
Zimmerman, Irvin W.	Private, Co. D

348th Machine Gun Battalion

Beebe, Arthur F.	Private, Co. D
Briggs, Claude W.	Wagoner, Hdqrs. Co.
Brimer, Frank M.	1st Sergeant, Co. B
Brown, Harold J.	Private, Co. D
Burlingame, Royden	Private, Hdqrs. Co.
Carr, Cornelius	Private, Co. A
Carson, Fred J.	Private, Co. C
Dawson, Harry	Corporal, Co. C
Deming, Isaac L.	Private 1st Class, Co. B
Edmonds, Kenneth E.	Private, Co. C
Glaub, Frank J.	Private, Co. A
Green, Oscar E.	Private 1st Class, Co. B
Griffith, Richard A.	Private, Co. B
Ingalls, Earl E.	Corporal, Co. B
Israel, John D.	Private, Co. C
Jans, Peter	Private, Co. D
Jensen, Leo M.	Private, Co. B
Lende, Arne	Private, Co. D
Lunn, William, Jr.	Corporal, Co. A
McCallum, James K.	Private, Co. A
McHugh, Percy L.	Private, Co. D
Nilsen, Karl	Private 1st Class, Co. C

348th Machine Gun Battalion

Odell, Earl W. L.	Private, Co. D
Oefinger, Arthur M.	Sergeant, Co. B
Oien, Olaf	Private, Co. D
Oliva, Hugo C.	Private 1st Class, Co. C
Perry, William J.	Private, Co. C
Popson, John	Corporal, Co. C
Porter, G. R.	Private, Co. C
Pyers, Earl L.	Private 1st Class, Co. C
Ries, Charles T.	Private, Co. D
Roberts, Byron B.	Private 1st Class, Co. C
Roth, Math	Private, Co. D
Sears, Arthur H.	Private 1st Class, Co. A
Slusser, W. D.	Private, Co. C
Vanderwaal, Albert	Private 1st Class, Co. A
Wallaker, Gilman	Private, Co. D
Wilgar, Mike	Private, Co. C

316th Engineers

Benapfl, Roscoe G.	Sergeant, Co. A
Briggs, Burdette A.	Sergeant, Co. A
Bulsing, Henry J.	Private, Co. B
Burt, Cleon L.	Sgt. 1st Class, Co. B
Catron, Charles C.	Private, Co. E
Combs, Emmet M.	Private 1st Class, Co. B
Gatt, Walter J.	Sergeant, Co. E
Heaton, Harry J.	Private, Co. B
Johnson, John A.	Private, Co. A
Jones, Hugo A.	Corporal, Co. E
Jones, John M.	Private, Co. C
Kelly, James P.	Corporal, Co. A
Lake, Thomas	Sergeant, Co. A
Larson, Elmer G.	Private 1st Class, Co. B
Luy, Richard	Sergeant, Co. A
Magnussen, Sijurbjarni	Private 1st Class, Co. B
Maxey, Clark N.	Private, Co. A
McRae, Purley	Private, Co. A
Monette, Charles	Private, Co. B
Monson, Manuel	Private, Co. B
Oliver, William	Private, Co. A

ADDENDA

316th Engineers

Pielop, Edwin P.	Cook, Co. B
Pierce, William	Private 1st Class, Co. A
Port, Sam A.	Private 1st Class, Co. A
Rasmussen, Christian A.	Private, Co. B
Ross, Arthur S.	Mess Sergeant, Co. B
Rumble, Ernest	Private, Co. B
Saylor, Herbert	Private, Co. A
Schmitt, Matthias P.	Corporal, Co. C
Schneider, Harry N.	Corporal, Co. B
Schwenk, Lester E.	Corporal, Co. B
Stearns, Gustavis C.	Private, Med. Dept.
Stein, Erwin E.	Private, Co. D
Stover, Roy A.	Wagoner, Co. E
Toland, James	Private, Co. A

316th Field Signal Battalion

Totterdell, George A.	Private 1st Class, Co. C
Winter, William J.	Private 1st Class, Co. A

Division Headquarters Troop

Dempsey, Harry	Private, Hdqrs. Troop

316th Train Headquarters and Military Police

Crossland, Bert S.	Cook, Co. B, 316th M. P.

316th Supply Train

Oomen, Thomas	Private, Co. B

316th Sanitary Train

Meacham, Rex A.	Private, 363rd Amb. Co.

THOSE WHO DIED IN THE SERVICE OF THE 91ST DIVISION FROM OTHER CAUSES THAN THOSE RECEIVED IN ACTION

316th Sanitary Trains

Kuykendall, John E. . . . . Major

Headquarters 91st Division

Lewis, Wilfred . . . . . Captain

316th Engineers

Chimenti, Michele . . . . . Private 1st Class, Co. E
Heggie, Reginald . . . . . Sergeant, Hdqrs.
Pickering, Lester B. . . . . First Lieutenant

364th Infantry

Ackerman, Charles G. . . . . Private, Co. D
Badasci, Soren . . . . . Private 1st Class, Co. M
Bailey, Walker E. . . . . Corporal, Co. H
Cole, Enis E. . . . . Private, Co. B
Dunn, Archie M. . . . . Private, Co. B
Higgins, Eloys J. . . . . Private, Co. L
Johnson, Edward . . . . . Private, Co. E
Johnston, Laurence S. . . . . Private 1st Class, Co. D
Rasmussen, Raymond O. . . . . Private, Co. G
Stevenson, John W. . . . . Private, Co. D
VanDenBerg, Edward R. . . . . Private, Co. E
Ward, Leslie L. . . . . Cook, Co. L
Watson, Arthur E. . . . . Private, Co. I
Twombley, Henry C. . . . . Private, Co. D

347th Machine Gun Battalion

Austin, Samuel F. . . . . Private 1st Class, Co. C
Burtenshaw, Edward C. . . . . Sergeant, Co. A
Remani, Frederick W. . . . . Private, Co. C
Lawson, Arthur . . . . . Private, Co. B

348th Machine Gun Battalion

Howard, Roy H. . . . . Private 1st Class, Co. C

362nd Infantry

Barnick, George O. . . . . Private, M. G. Co.
Berry, Edward T. . . . . Private 1st Class, Hdqrs.

ADDENDA

362nd Infantry

Biondi, Leopoldo	Private, Co. K
Buckley, James	Private, Co. D
Copeland, Clinton A.	Private, M. G. Co.
Dalman, Edward	Private, M. G. Co.
Dean, George E.	Pvt. 1st Class, M. G. Co.
Ehly, Victor P.	Private, Med. Dept.
Eliason, John	Private, M. G. Co.
Felix, Albert J.	Private, M. G. Co.
Fladness, Peter	Private, Med. Dept.
Fleming, Lawrence E.	Private, M. G. Co.
Garrett, James L.	Pvt. 1st Class, Med. Det.
Gifford, Charles	Private, M. G. Co.
Guldseth, Esten O.	Pvt. 1st Class, Med. Det.
Hale, Robert B.	Private, M. G. Co.
Hales, Howard J.	Corporal, M. G. Co.
Haws, Leon	Private, M. G. Co.
Hoye, Simon	Sergeant, Co. K
Huckett, Edwin	Pvt. 1st Class, Med. Det.
Lane, Chester	Cook, Hdqrs. Co.
Layton, William C.	Pvt. 1st Class, M. G. Co.
McCleod, John M.	Pvt. 1st Class, Med. Det.
McConkie, Seth	Private, M. G. Co.
McGowen, Sorsty K.	Pvt. 1st Class, Med. Det.
Marsh, Henry F.	Sergeant, M. G. Co.
Parker, Lawrence E.	Mechanic, Co. D
Rixe, Henry J.	Private, M. G. Co.
Robinson, Elbert E.	Pvt. 1st Class, Med Det.
Rumelhart, George W.	Wagoner, Supply Co.
Sanderson, Nils A.	Private, M. G. Co.
Schaeffer, Charles	Pvt. 1st Class, M. G. Co.
Schinzel, Leo A.	Private, Co. D
Sigenlath, Robert	Private, Med. Det.
Slaake, Leonard J.	Private 1st Class, Co. L
Southwell, James	Private 1st Class, Co. B
Smith, Walter J.	Private, Med. Det.
Stone, Angus	Private, M. G. Co.
Taylor, Harrison Z.	Pvt. 1st Class, M. G. Co.
Webster, James A.	Private, M. G. Co.
Westcott, Wayne H.	Mechanic, M. G. Co.

Headquarters Troop, 91st Division

Brandow, Henry J.	Corporal, Hdqrs. Troop
Fields, Patrick	Corporal, Hdqrs. Troop

361st Infantry

Budd, George J.	Private, Co. B
Feilzer, Fred	Private, Co. K
Gavis, Harry	Corporal, Co. C
Hagstrom, Ray A.	Private, Med. Det.
Lezak, Samuel	Sergeant, Co. F
Lindeborg, Davis M.	Corporal, Co. C
Marsh, James R.	Private, Co. B
Mitchell, Frank	Private, Co. G
Pedersen, Peder	Corporal, Co. E
Robertson, Vernon	Private, Co. L
Sullivan, Elmer M.	Private, Co. F
Uddman, Erik A.	Private, Co. L
Waul, Maurice L.	Private, Co. L
Young, Martin A.	Private, Co. G

363rd Infantry

Comina, Albert	Private, Co. D
Condon, Edward J.	Private 1st Class, Hdqrs.
Gabriel, Charles B.	Private 1st Class, Co. D
Garman, Robert H.	Private, Co. L
Happich, Peter L.	Private, Co. H
Hyland, Joseph R.	Private, Co. D
Lewis, Orphard J.	Cook, Co. D
McCann, Charles F.	Corporal, Co. G

316th Supply Train

Cummings, Milton R.	Private 1st Class, Co. B
Hanson, Frank R.	Private, Co. B
Kremer, Henry J.	Private, Co. A

316th Ammunition Train

Cushing, Lemuel H.	Private 1st Class, Co. E
Forsgron, Fauth L.	Wagoner, Co. G
Iverson, Simon O.	Wagoner, Co. A
Noe, Leo J.	Private, Co. C
Rames, Matson O.	Private 1st Class, Co. E
Slater, Roxey W.	Sergeant, Co. F

ADDENDA

363rd Ambulance Co.

Kardes, Joseph A. . . . . Sergeant 1st Class

363rd Field Hospital Co.

Neil, Turner . . . . . Sergeant

362nd Field Hospital Co.

Neild, Earl J. . . . . Private

361st Field Hospital Co.

Prenzlau, Gustav P. . . . . Private